

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT

CL

OF

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1922

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES STEWART,
Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

OTTAWA.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

1921-22

DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. BLACK

This, the fifth annual report of the department, shows a decrease of immigration, as compared with that of the preceding year, of 39 per cent.

The following table is a comparative statement of immigrant arrivals from 1881 onward:—

Period		From British Isles	From United States	From other Countries	Totals
Calendar Year	1881.....	17,033	21,822	9,136	47,991
"	1882.....	41,283	58,372	12,803	112,458
"	1883.....	45,439	78,508	9,677	133,624
"	1884.....	31,787	65,886	6,151	103,824
"	1885.....	18,591	57,506	3,072	79,169
"	1886.....	23,507	40,650	4,995	69,152
"	1887.....	31,104	41,046	12,376	84,526
"	1888.....	30,852	44,952	12,962	88,766
"	1889.....	19,384	67,896	4,320	91,600
"	1890.....	21,793	50,336	2,938	75,067
"	1891.....	22,042	52,516	7,607	82,165
"	1892.....	22,636		8,360	30,996
"	1893.....	20,071		9,562	29,633
"	1894.....	16,004		4,825	20,829
"	1895.....	14,956		3,834	18,790
"	1896.....	12,384		4,451	16,835
"	1897.....	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716
"	1898.....	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
"	1899.....	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543
Six months ended June 30, 1900.....		5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895
Fiscal year ended in June 30, 1901.....		11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149
"	1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
"	1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
"	1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
"	1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
"	1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
Nine months ended March 31, 1907.....		55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.....		120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
"	1909.....	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
"	1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
"	1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
"	1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
"	1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
"	1914.....	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
"	1915.....	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
"	1916.....	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
"	1917.....	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
"	1918.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
"	1919.....	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
"	1920.....	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
"	1921.....	74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477
"	1922.....	39,020	29,345	21,634	89,999

BRITISH IMMIGRATION

Immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom, during the fiscal year 1921-22, numbered 39,020, as compared with 74,262 in the preceding year, a decrease of 47 per cent.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES

During the same year, the total number of immigrants who arrived from the United States was 29,345, as against 48,059 in the previous year; this decrease is 39 per cent.

IMMIGRATION FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Immigration from other countries, during the same year shows a total of 21,634; in the year 1920-21, total arrivals from this source was 26,156, a decrease of 17 per cent.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION

Immigration from all sources gives a total of 89,999; for the year 1920-21, the entire immigration was 148,477. This decrease is 39 per cent.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTION

Three reports dealing with immigration inspection will be included, and it will be noted that inspectors at border ports have surpassed their record of last year in the rejection of immigrants who failed to meet the requirements of the "Dominion Law and Regulations." In the year 1920-21, 68,190 persons presented themselves for admission to Canada, at border ports, of whom 20,131 were rejected; this number is 30 per cent. During 1921-22, 47,898 persons sought admission, of whom 18,553 were rejected; this is 39 per cent.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

The usual report of British immigrant children unaccompanied by parents or guardians will be included, and it is gratifying to note that the careful supervision which always characterized this important branch of immigration is to the same degree maintained.

PUBLICITY

The Publicity Bureau, added to the department in the year 1918-19, with a Director of Publicity, at Ottawa, and a Director, Bureau of Publicity and Information, at Winnipeg, gives us, as in two previous years, two reports which greatly enhance the value of this publication.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

Chinese immigration decreased from 2,435 in 1920-21 to 1,746 last year, 28 per cent.

Japanese immigration decreased, in the same time, from 532 to 471, 11 per cent.

As stated in last year's report, Hindoo immigration to Canada has practically ceased, only 13 having arrived during 1921-22.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER, W. D. SCOTT

SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year, 1921-22.

Per ocean travel—

Quebec.....		40,730	
St. John.....		8,318	
Halifax.....		7,119	
Vancouver.....		1,448	
Victoria.....		1,020	
North Sydney and Sydney.....		318	
New York.....	1,543		
Boston.....	158	1,701	60,654
From the United States.....			29,345
Total.....			89,999

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration to Canada, via Ocean Ports, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1921-22, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1920-21

	1920-21				1921-22			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April.....	3,230	2,548	1,185	6,963	4,620	3,432	1,965	10,017
May.....	5,787	5,661	2,810	14,258	4,143	4,051	2,239	10,433
June.....	4,790	4,596	2,238	11,624	3,495	3,695	2,001	9,191
July.....	4,984	4,900	2,476	12,360	2,269	2,472	1,325	6,066
August.....	3,767	4,104	2,043	9,914	1,817	2,387	1,267	5,471
September.....	3,973	3,422	1,728	9,123	1,657	2,282	1,320	5,259
October.....	4,716	3,965	2,226	10,907	1,209	1,851	986	4,046
November.....	3,327	2,852	1,406	7,585	835	1,330	648	2,813
December.....	2,637	1,600	836	5,073	672	819	442	1,933
January.....	1,105	894	503	2,502	550	555	337	1,442
February.....	1,507	1,212	673	3,392	502	428	175	1,105
March.....	3,224	2,321	1,172	6,717	1,376	1,031	471	2,878
Totals.....	43,047	38,075	19,296	100,418	23,145	24,333	13,176	60,654

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration from the United States to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1921-22, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1920-21

	1920-21				1921-22			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April.....	3,556	1,426	1,342	6,324	2,762	1,230	1,043	5,035
May.....	3,004	1,304	1,045	5,353	1,999	936	775	3,710
June.....	2,686	1,137	897	4,720	1,539	850	697	3,086
July.....	2,464	1,050	787	4,301	1,250	637	501	2,388
August.....	4,025	1,052	761	5,838	1,810	681	525	3,016
September.....	2,634	903	690	4,227	1,179	560	429	2,168
October.....	2,136	968	841	3,945	1,020	615	494	2,129
November.....	1,847	791	624	3,262	757	526	464	1,747
December.....	1,101	593	416	2,110	611	415	289	1,315
January.....	879	506	366	1,751	516	289	198	1,003
February.....	1,061	516	359	1,936	603	292	183	1,078
March.....	2,368	1,056	868	4,292	1,406	678	586	2,670
Totals.....	27,761	11,302	8,996	48,059	15,452	7,709	6,184	29,345

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1921-22, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1920-21

	1920-21				1921-22			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April.....	6,786	3,974	2,527	13,287	7,382	4,662	3,008	15,052
May.....	8,791	6,965	3,855	19,611	6,142	4,987	3,014	14,143
June.....	7,476	5,733	3,135	16,344	5,034	4,545	2,698	12,277
July.....	7,448	5,950	3,263	16,661	3,519	3,109	1,826	8,454
August.....	7,792	5,156	2,804	15,752	3,627	3,068	1,792	8,487
September.....	6,607	4,325	2,418	13,350	2,836	2,842	1,749	7,427
October.....	6,852	4,933	3,067	14,852	2,229	2,466	1,480	6,175
November.....	5,174	3,643	2,030	10,847	1,592	1,856	1,112	4,560
December.....	3,738	2,193	1,252	7,183	1,283	1,234	731	3,248
January.....	1,984	1,400	869	4,253	1,066	844	535	2,445
February.....	2,568	1,728	1,032	5,328	1,105	720	358	2,183
March.....	5,592	3,377	2,040	11,009	2,782	1,709	1,057	5,548
Totals.....	70,808	49,377	28,292	148,477	38,597	32,042	19,360	89,999

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Ports, for the Fiscal Year 1921-22, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1920-21

	1920-21				1921-22			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
Quebec.....	27,435	25,784	12,750	65,969	14,360	17,330	9,040	40,730
St. John.....	7,685	6,032	2,959	16,676	3,603	3,077	1,638	8,318
Halifax.....	4,337	3,913	2,032	10,282	3,012	2,636	1,471	7,119
Vancouver.....	1,676	219	320	2,215	849	169	430	1,448
Victoria.....	573	340	103	1,016	507	330	183	1,020
North Sydney and Sydney.....	136	396	369	901	72	141	105	318
United States Ports (New York, Boston, etc.).....	1,205	1,391	763	3,359	742	650	309	1,701
From the United States.....	27,761	11,302	8,996	48,059	15,452	7,709	6,184	29,345
Totals.....	70,808	49,377	28,292	148,477	38,597	32,042	19,360	89,999

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

SEX, Occupation and Destination of Total Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, for the
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922

	Via Ocean Ports	From the United States	Totals
Sex—			
Males.....	23,145	15,452	38,597
Females.....	24,333	7,709	32,042
Children.....	13,176	6,184	19,360
Totals.....	60,654	29,345	89,999
Trade or Occupation—			
Farmers and Farm Labourers—			
Males.....	11,556	8,049	19,605
Females.....	3,600	2,384	5,984
Children.....	3,185	2,861	6,046
General Labourers—			
Males.....	2,812	1,802	4,614
Females.....	844	445	1,289
Children.....	594	340	934
Mechanics—			
Males.....	3,623	2,285	5,908
Females.....	1,886	544	2,430
Children.....	919	453	1,372
Traders, etc.—			
Males.....	1,404	1,175	2,579
Females.....	1,049	489	1,538
Children.....	428	283	711
Miners—			
Males.....	494	146	640
Females.....	101	19	120
Children.....	109	22	131
Female Servants.....	6,880	755	7,635
Not Classified—			
Males.....	3,256	1,995	5,251
Females.....	9,973	3,073	13,046
Children.....	7,941	2,225	10,166
Destination—			
Nova Scotia.....	1,440	430	1,870
New Brunswick.....	549	661	1,210
Prince Edward Island.....	44	98	142
Quebec.....	9,357	4,367	13,724
Ontario.....	25,741	8,849	34,590
Manitoba.....	7,188	1,716	8,904
Saskatchewan.....	5,365	4,529	9,894
Alberta.....	5,243	6,582	11,825
British Columbia.....	5,722	2,008	7,730
Yukon Territory.....	5	105	110

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year 1921-22, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1920-21, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality

	1920-21	1921-22	Increase	Decrease
English	47,687	23,225		24,462
Irish	6,384	3,572		2,812
Scotch	19,248	11,596		7,652
Welsh	943	627		316
Total British	74,262	39,020		35,242
African, South	63	32		31
Albanian	6	6		
Arabian	8	5		3
Argentinian	4			4
Armenian	85	70		15
Australian	90	76		14
Austrian	26	14		12
Belgian	1,645	503		1,142
Bermudian	8	2		6
Bulgarian	4	27	23	
Chinese	2,435	1,746		689
Czecho-Slovak	308	152		156
Dutch	595	183		412
Egyptian	9	2		7
Finnish	1,401	274		1,127
French	861	332		529
German	137	178	41	
Greek	357	209		148
Hebrew—				
Hebrew, N.E.S.	920	2,336	1,416	
" Austrian	1	1		
" Polish	1,600	5,216	3,616	
" Russian	242	851	609	
Hindoo	10	13	3	
Hungarian	23	48	25	
Italian	3,880	2,413		1,467
Jamaican	18	13		5
Japanese	532	471		61
Jugo-Slav	89	180	91	
Lithuanian		19	19	
Luxemburg	16	5		11
Maltese	140	34		106
Mexican	1			1
Negro	141	42		102
Newfoundland	1,042	367		675
New Zealand	40	25		15
Persian	1	9	8	
Polish	4,061	2,707		1,354
Portuguese	4			4
Roumanian	959	759		210
Russian	1,077	321		756
Scandinavian				
Danish	511	541	30	
Icelandic	50	31		19
Norwegian	429	480	51	
Swedish	715	442		273
Spanish	202	6		196
Swiss	235	187		48
Syrian	443	123		320
Turkish	8	3		5
Ukrainian	491	89		402
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports	110	67		43
West Indian	110	24		86
Total Continental, etc.	26,156	21,634		4,522
From the United States	48,059	29,345		18,714
Total immigration	148,477	89,999		58,478

ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS

During the fiscal year 1921-22, there arrived, via Canadian and United States ocean ports, 125,156 passengers, of whom 12,899 travelled saloon and 112,257 steerage. Included in the steerage passengers were 39,707 returned Canadians and 11,896 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 60,654 souls, which together with the 29,345 settlers from the United States, brings the total immigration to 89,999, a decrease, as compared with that of the preceding year, of 58,478 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants; and tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants upon arrival.

TABLE I—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers, arriving at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922

	Males	Females	Children	Totals
African, South.....	1			1
Argentinian.....		1		1
Australian.....	7	5	3	15
Belgian.....	2	3	1	6
Bermudian.....	1	2	4	7
Bulgarian.....		1		1
Cuban.....		3		3
Dutch.....		1		1
French.....	8	10	1	19
German.....		1		1
Great Britain and Ireland—				
English.....	68	82	37	187
Irish.....	5	7	8	20
Scotch.....	20	14	4	38
Welsh.....	1	1		2
Greek.....	5	13	4	22
Hebrew—				
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	1	3	1	5
“ Polish.....	1	1		2
“ Russian.....	1			1
Italian.....	3	2		5
Jamaican.....	4	10	6	20
Japanese.....	2	7	3	12
Jugo-Slav.....	1			1
Mexican.....		2		2
Negro.....		6	2	8
Newfoundland.....	53	138	79	270
New Zealand.....	2	2		4
Polish.....	1	2	1	4
Roumanian.....		1		1
Russian.....	2	4	4	10
Scandinavian—				
Danish.....	1	1		2
Icelandic.....	1			1
Norwegian.....	3	1	1	5
Swedish.....	4	3		7
Spanish.....	4	1		5
Swiss.....	1	2		3
Syrian.....		1	1	2
U.S.A. Citizens.....	5	11	5	21
West Indian.....	6	14	4	24
Returned Canadian....	3,418	2,567	542	6,527
Tourist.....	3,045	2,083	505	5,633
Totals ..	6,677	5,006	1,216	12,899

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TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922

	Males	Females	Children	Totals
African, South.....	12	9	11	32
Albanian.....	5		1	6
Arabian.....	1	3	1	5
Armenian.....	8	53	9	70
Australian.....	25	22	29	76
Austrian.....	2	6	6	14
Belgian.....	180	199	124	503
Bermudian.....		2		2
Bulgarian.....		16	11	27
Chinese.....	1,125	114	507	1,746
Czechco-Slovak.....	57	68	27	152
Dutch.....	107	52	24	183
Egyptian.....	1	1		2
Finnish.....	94	136	44	274
French.....	140	158	34	332
German.....	40	96	42	178
Great Britain and Ireland—				
English.....	8,406	9,619	5,200	23,225
Irish.....	1,482	1,488	602	3,572
Scotch.....	3,992	5,028	2,576	11,596
Welsh.....	270	246	111	627
Greek.....	54	117	38	209
Hebrew.....				
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	949	860	527	2,336
" Austrian.....	1			1
" Polish.....	1,948	1,971	1,297	5,216
" Russian.....	265	360	226	851
Hindoo.....	5	4	4	13
Hungarian.....	13	24	11	48
Italian.....	1,362	697	354	2,413
Jamaican.....	3	10		13
Japanese.....	140	300	31	471
Jugo-Slav.....	48	77	55	180
Lithuanian.....	11	6	2	19
Luxemburg.....	2	3		5
Maltese.....	6	13	15	34
Negro.....	3	33	6	42
Newfoundland.....	82	171	114	367
New Zealand.....	5	11	9	25
Persian.....	4	3	2	9
Polish.....	661	1,420	626	2,707
Roumanian.....	246	330	183	759
Russian.....	131	120	70	321
Scandinavian.....				
Danish.....	421	85	35	541
Icelandic.....	18	7	6	31
Norwegian.....	306	105	69	480
Swedish.....	297	101	44	442
Spanish.....	4	2		6
Swiss.....	113	55	19	187
Syrian.....	35	60	28	123
Turkish.....	2	1		3
Ukrainian.....	37	35	17	89
U.S.A. Citizens.....	23	22	22	67
West Indian.....	3	14	7	24
Total immigration.....	23,145	24,333	13,176	60,654
Returned Canadian.....	20,368	12,695	6,644	39,707
Tourist.....	7,993	3,338	565	11,896
Totals.....	51,506	40,366	20,385	112,257

TABLE III.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
African, South...	6	5	3	4	4	2	2		5		1	2	32
Albanian....								6					6
Arabian.....								3		2			5
Armenian	10	14	5	4	6		6	5	2	6	2	10	70
Australian...	1	24		16	3	2	2	9	2	1	5	11	76
Austrian...	1		3	4		1						5	14
Belgian...	93	142	39	40	35	27	21	38	14	3	5	46	503
Bermudian....			2										2
Bulgarian	10	8	3	1		1			3	1			27
Chinese	112	202	211	169	163	210	161	138	137	128	61	54	1,746
Czecho-Slovak..	8	24	18	22	5	12	15	8	7	6	9	18	152
Dutch...	25	59	21	15	21	12	3	3	3	1	3	17	183
Egyptian...					2								2
Finnish...	50	32	29	19	21	18	29	15	25	10	9	17	274
French...	21	65	38	32	42	30	43	25	7	7	2	20	332
German	4	46	32	19	15	11	19	14	8	5	3	2	178
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English.	5,413	4,324	3,418	2,476	1,843	1,622	1,364	772	421	286	367	919	23,225
Irish	828	726	516	311	284	256	223	120	43	23	55	117	3,572
Scottish	2,047	1,922	2,873	900	973	991	551	491	164	151	82	441	11,596
Welsh...	118	101	92	85	74	50	38	21	9	7	5	27	627
Greek.....	9	36	1	46	8	7	21	25	15	23	13	5	209
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.F.S.	47	274	102	255	320	332	277	99	235	184	62	149	2,326
“ Austrian				1									1
“ Polish..	317	572	570	559	609	782	404	400	234	262	128	284	5,216
“ Russian	42	203	89	91	75	93	97	25	55	40	22	18	851
Hindoo.....		5	2		1		2					3	13
Hungarian..	1	7	6	2	2	5	11	3	4	4		1	48
Italian	113	690	239	149	315	188	215	17	174	8	82	222	2,413
Jamaican..	1		3			1	6	2					13
Japanese..	94	52	45	52	27	17	18	26	27	24	33	58	471
Jingo-Shiv	8	24	18	17	11	19	27	19	17	5	5	10	180
Lithuanian..												19	19
Luxemburg								1			3	1	5
Maltese	5	2	2		10	6		2					34
Negro	12	4	1	9	2	7		1		3	1	1	42
New Zealand..	45	27	51	35	41	32	47	27	36	11	4	11	367
New Zealand..			2	2			2	2	1		2		25
Persian..		2			4	3							9
Polish..	75	395	349	376	234	260	175	298	117	100	77	214	2,707
Roumanian..	13	110	93	71	67	67	109	100	48	60	13	42	759
Russian	17	71	16	31	25	65	22	30	13	24	1	6	321
Siberian..													
Danish.....	177	88	85	60	40	17	17	5	14	9	6	2	533
Icelandic..	1		1	7			2			1			31
Norwegian..	100	40	75	81	43	39	17	15	15	1	11	28	480
Swedish.....	62	45	68	53	55	40	27	6	13	13	23	28	442
Spanish...	2		2	1							1		3
Swiss	22	29	20	22	12	15	13	16	7		1	21	187
Syrian.....		6	21	2	12	5	17	23	19	9	7	4	123
Turkish										3			3
Ukrainian	11	4	14	18	2		23			1	1		56
U.S.A. Citizens.	14	12	11	6	5		5		4	1	1	4	57
West Indian.....	3		2	3					2	1	1		24
Totals..	10,017	10,433	9,191	8,066	5,471	5,275	4,046	2,813	1,933	1,442	1,105	1,878	60,654

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TABLE IV.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Occupation and Destination, at
at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922

—	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Agriculturists....	1,209	3,567	3,171	1,946	1,229	1,003	734	532	355	271	273	1,051	18,341
General labourers..	717	809	651	411	442	374	272	81	149	78	101	187	4,250
Mechanics ..	1,385	1,207	859	480	486	474	366	306	213	193	140	333	6,428
Clerks, traders, etc.	465	463	416	265	299	287	190	126	110	95	58	111	2,881
Miners ..	153	110	163	78	22	63	62	32	29	17	11	34	704
Female servants...	737	1,032	1,054	722	721	762	580	484	218	155	108	321	6,880
Not classified.....	2,351	3,245	2,977	2,184	2,262	2,300	1,836	1,252	879	673	408	843	21,170
Totals.....	10,017	10,433	9,191	6,066	5,471	5,259	4,046	2,813	1,933	1,442	1,105	2,878	60,654
Nova Scotia.....	212	196	180	138	130	128	178	73	86	41	18	80	1,440
New Brunswick...	156	74	72	48	31	45	32	11	25	17	26	32	549
Prince Edward Island...	6		12	4	2	2	5		3	4	6		44
Quebec...	789	1,465	1,127	940	1,174	1,181	857	783	389	309	184	379	9,357
Ontario.....	4,912	4,677	4,145	2,392	2,055	2,078	1,500	1,117	737	703	433	1,132	25,741
Manitoba.....	1,230	1,724	1,183	819	661	542	367	296	166	160	107	337	7,188
Saskatchewan	936	898	759	614	418	427	327	278	174	149	76	309	5,365
Alberta...	622	854	806	778	510	415	364	211	167	92	78	200	5,243
British Columbia	874	961	877	573	510	441	380	284	210	167	177	288	5,722
Yukon Territory..		4										1	5
Totals...	10,017	10,433	9,191	6,066	5,471	5,259	4,046	2,813	1,933	1,442	1,105	2,878	60,654

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals,

	Sex				Trade or								
					Farmers and Farm labourers			General Labourers			Mechanics		
	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children
African, South	12	9	11	32	5	1					2		
Algerian	5		1	6				3					
Andean	1	3	1	5									
Argentinian	8	53	6	70				2	1		1	7	1
Australian	25	22	29	76	10	2	11	2			7		2
Austrian	2	6	6	14	1	2	4						
Belgian	180	199	124	503	122	67	49	11	2	2	13	10	1
Bermudian		2		2									
Bulgarian		16	11	27		1	2		1				
Chinese	1,125	114	507	1,746	1			10					
Czechoslovak	57	68	27	152	37	24	8	11	1	2	4	2	
Dutch	107	52	24	184	88	11	11	2			6	2	
Egyptian	1	1		2	1	1							
Finnish	94	136	44	274	66	9	14	15	2	4	7	4	1
French	140	158	34	332	74	31	9	9	4	1	13	11	2
German	40	96	42	178	14	6	3	9	3	5	6	3	
Great Britain and Ireland													
English	8,406	9,619	5,200	23,225	5,012	1,487	1,638	582	202	177	1,370	782	104
Irish	1,482	1,488	602	3,572	1,012	194	227	122	19	9	153	83	22
Scottish	3,992	5,028	2,576	11,596	1,914	517	531	378	109	111	912	399	278
Welsh	270	246	111	627	159	29	23	13	2	5	29	11	7
Greek	54	117	38	209	4	1		15	1	1	6		
Hebrew													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	949	860	527	2,336	203	74	51	225	81	69	185	114	49
" Austrian	1		1	2				1					
" Polish	1,948	1,971	1,297	5,216	485	138	88	333	70	59	579	328	104
" Russian	265	360	226	851	67	38	33	57	21	17	55	35	16
Hindoo	5	4	4	13	1			1					
Hungarian	13	24	11	48	6		3	3	2	1	1	1	1
Italian	1,362	697	354	2,413	379	29	12	717	133	75	140	19	2
Jamaican	3	10		13	1								
Japanese	140	300	31	471	66	49	4	23	97	7	6	23	3
Yugo-Slav	48	77	55	180	32	22	23	1	1			2	
Lithuanian	11		2	19	5	3	2	5	2				
Luxemburg.....	2	3		5	2	2						1	
Maltese	6	13	15	34				1			1		
Negro	3	33	6	42				1			1	1	
Newfoundland	82	171	114	367	7	4	3	20	11	20	23	2	7
New Zealand	5	11	9	25	4	4	1						
Persian	4	3	2	9	2	1	1						
Polish	661	1,420	626	2,707	488	531	198	89	57	11	30	20	7
Roumanian	246	330	183	759	160	141	88	39	14	10	22	7	1
Russian	131	120	70	321	88	45	35	19	4	6	10	8	6
Scandinavian—													
Danish	421	85	35	541	370	23	20	29	1		7	1	
Icelandic	18	7	6	31	13	4	3	2					
Norwegian	306	105	69	480	269	34	31	15	1		8	2	1
Swedish	297	101	44	442	263	27	22	22	1	2	7	2	2
Spanish	4	2		6				1			1		
Swiss	113	55	19	187	76	15	12	7			1		
Syrian	35	60	28	123	14	8	6				3	1	
Turkish	2	1		3									
Ukrainian	37	35	17	89	26	15	11	6	1		1		
U.S.A. Citizens...	23	22	22	67	8	3	4	3			4	4	2
West Indian.....	3	14		24	1	1	4						
Totals.....	23,145	24,333	13,176	60,654	11,556	3,600	3,185	2,812	844	594	3,623	1886	919

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at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922

Occupation										Destination										
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners			Not Classified				Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	
Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	Female Servants	Males	Females	Children											
1		3	1	1			3	7					5	10	6	2			7	
1	2					2	2	1	1				6	57	4	3				
1	1					3	3	16	1	1			6	15	3	5			37	
5	3	5	7	2		1	1	3	2		1		8	179	112	56	44		15	
								14	9					2		7	1			
28	18	65	1				905	66	442	12	7		18	260	6	154	157		65	
5	4	4				16	4	24	17	1	4		12	49	19	27	27		17	
								29			3		7	57	37	24	38			
	1		2			81	4		25				22	202	5	7	12		26	
11						22		87	22	15	2		119		47	60			17	
	1		1			22	10	61	24	3			20	28	33		34		1	
370	408	86	209	48	54	2,537	872	1,157	2,841	644	276	17	2,188	11,779	2,496	2,109	2,037	2,198		
87	13		11			102	537	331		31	40		87	1,824	482	318	263	221		
215	252	47	100	30	41	1,898	377	1,000	1,008	177	87	17	1,008	5,550	1,311	998	1,111	1,067		
12				11	11	54	27	13	64	11	11		53	223		74	116	70		
5							24	86	37	4			51	123	5	1		16		
106	96	94				172	156	323	264	27	13		1,263	68	233	61	28	15		
													1							
189	88	68	1			519	370	898	978	99	50		1,985	2,015	787	158	9	32		
41	25	29				77	42	104	140	17	1		357	194	225	37	8	4		
							3	4	4									13		
							3	11						12		28				
24	6	6	30	2	3	127	72	381	256	8	7		462	1,455	52	30	201	248		
							2			1			10	2						
11	1			2		5	34	107	15					4		1	10	452	1	
			4			22	3	30	32	1				19	14	34	18	7		
			1					1		1			16			1		1		
							4	11	15	1						1	1			
1	1					25		6		7	1		14	28						
3				1		71	24	82	81				34	51		1	6	4		
		1				1	1	6	7					7	1			12		
							2	2	1					7		2				
2	7	1				359	49	142	409	35	8		27	77	77	48	373			
11	6	3	1	1		64	13	97	81	3			175	150	68	251	10	3		
1			1	1		33	12	29	23		3		12		19	87	25	6		
							30	11	17	1	11		48	75	151	67	159	20		
							3	2							2	4				
3			1			35	1		37		1		10		68	152	140	8	1	
3						45		26	18	2			24	8	74	8	102	64		
							1	2												
	2					20	11	18	7		3		47		23	30	28	19		
1		6				14	14	35	17		2		77		2					
							2								3					
1	1	2				1		6	4					3				1		
2	1					5			16	1				23	29	14	13			
1		1				7				2			10	7				4		
149	194	48	49	101	19	188	3,256	67	7,941	1,449	549	41	9,357	5,741	7,188	5,607	5,243	5,722	5	

STATEMENT of Rejections, by Causes and Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1922

		Fiscal Year																		Totals	
		1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907 ¹	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922
<i>By Causes</i>																					
Accompanying patients.....	16			13	39	21	58	60	42	104	53	28	76	58	4	8	1		9	13	39
Alien enemies.....																			4	5	9
Bad character.....			12	1	1	61	181	87	98	122	112	80	102	56	17	4	11	2	1	9	2
Contract labour.....							23		33	28	3							4	1		
Criminality.....			1		6	7	17	6	9	10	5	4	3	2	4		1	1	3	14	6
Head tax.....											6										
Lack of funds.....					1		85	67	34	1,038	246	204	994	452	38	55	19	10	28	255	292
Likely public charges.			49	56	73	57	292	69	681	274	164	56	76	71	55	55	19	27	125	236	208
Medical causes..	257	225	529	404	264	264	513	216	585	585	256	328	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	99	60
Not complying with regulations....					30	30	3	7	33	48	119	55	178	40	11	22	8	7	474	291	278
Previously rejected....										1	8	1									
Unskilled labourers for B.C....																				32	193
Totals.....	273	274	611	524	440	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083
<i>By Nationalities</i>																					
British.....	2	8	13	76	61	61	130	146	183	233	227	161	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	153
American.....			27	17	17	63	63	2	13	20	2	14	12	29	28	15	41	9	8	11	7
Other countries.....	271	266	571	431	362	979	979	361	1,319	1,957	743	581	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	749	923
Totals.....	273	274	611	524	440	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083

¹Nine months.

STATEMENT of Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1922

		Fiscal Year																				Totals
		1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	
Accompanying de-																						
ports.		4	3	1	4	37	26	21		18	17	16	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	
Bad character..			1		4		30	71	44	71	120	165	159	128	68	60	84	35	22	52	105	
Criminality.....			1	8	1	12	68	115	130	172	242	334	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	
Medical causes..		49	61	58	110	126	392	467	212	222	229	370	570	379	266	98	59	70	123	133	313	
Not complying with regulations..										12	8	4	4									
Public charges ..		14	19	19	18	28	290	1,074	348	289	343	392	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	236	950	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
By Nationalities																						
British ..		50	69	74	112	168	607	1,235	486	458	540	559	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	
American.....					2	8	37	98	119	169	256	377	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	616	725	
Other countries.....		17	16	12	23	25	181	415	129	157	163	345	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
By Provinces																						
Maritime Provinces...																						
Quebec.		18	16	11	27	41	136	684	97	165	186	208	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	174	297	
Ontario.....		3	3	8	19	79	383	907	378	349	348	419	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	895	
Manitoba.....						66	226	48	97	121	174	230	334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	228	
Saskatchewan.....						3	199	27	19	23	35	44	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	115	
Alberta.....						4	24	14	65	55	95	131	164	224	114	34	50	19	57	88	173	
British Columbia.....						5	23	49	56	46	108	204	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	257	264	
Yukon Territory...						1								3		1	3				8	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	
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Tot																						

1Nine months.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION,
W. D. SCOTT

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, 1,746 persons of Chinese origin entered Canada, of whom 287 were admitted as exempt from head tax and 1,459 upon payment of \$500 each. The first head tax of \$50 was imposed upon Chinese in 1885; this amount was increased to \$100 on January 1, 1901, and to \$500 on January 1, 1904.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese immigration is given:—

Fiscal Years	Exempts	Paying Tax	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt	Registered for leave	Total revenue
					\$ cts.
1912-13.....	367	7,078	4.93	3,742	3,549,242 00
1913-14.....	238	5,274	4.32	4,143	2,644,593 00
1914-15.....	103	1,155	8.19	4,373	588,124 00
1915-16.....	68	20	77.27	4,041	19,389 00
1916-17.....	121	272	30.79	3,312	140,487 00
1917-18.....	119	650	15.47	2,907	336,757 00
1918-19.....	267	4,066	6.16	3,244	2,069,669 00
1919-20.....	181	353	33.27	5,529	538,479 00
1920-21.....	1,550	885	63.66	6,807	471,332 00
1921-22.....	287	1,459	16.44	7,532	743,032 00
Totals.....	3,301	21,222	13.46	45,623	11,104,104 00

The average of Chinese immigration, per annum, during the ten years included in the above table, was 2,452. For the year 1921-22, the number of arrivals was 1,746, a decrease as compared with this average of 29 per cent. The revenue derived from Chinese immigration, during the period included in the table, amounted, on an average, to \$1,110,410 per annum.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA
IN LONDON, J. OBED SMITH

The staff of the department in Europe have continued to carry out the policy of the Canadian Government, that, so far as is humanly possible, the unfit should be barred from admission to the Dominion. The operation and interpretation of the increased restrictions necessary to achieve this object make the duties of the emigration staff multifarious in character, and concern many thousands of people of varied nationalities, creeds, and all conditions of life.

EMIGRATION

It will be readily observed that there are two distinct streams of humanity passing towards Canada as emigrants, and while these streams are largely separate at their source on this side of the Atlantic, they meet and are dealt with as one on arrival at the various ports of landing in the Dominion. The movement originally started by Canada, and continued by tens of thousands of people who reached Canada as immigrants, now flows as a stream of emigration which will continue from year to year unless some definite and complete restriction is placed on arrivals at Cana-

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dian ports. This movement is partly the result of invitations by relatives and friends already in Canada, and it is the duty—greatly emphasized during the past year—of emigration officials to see that these newcomers, even going to friends, and with assured homes and employment, measure up to the standard of quality Canada requires. Undesirables have to be kept back even in this stream of emigration, and as every phase of life has to be considered, the inquiries to be answered are multifarious and ubiquitous, and each case dealt with separately.

The other movement is the direct result of publicity of every kind and an active propaganda. This is the stream which has stopped and must be restarted even at very considerable expense.

The general and main policy of emigration has always been to secure farmers and workers on the land, and female household workers. These are the classes Canada calls for, and all others must be dealt with upon individual merit. We have always needed delegates, both men and women, to augment our regular expert staff during the fall and winter seasons, in order to tell at first hand their experiences and success in Canada. For the same reason the necessity arises that our own agents should continue to visit the Dominion from time to time, and personally receive up-to-date information concerning a country whose development is one continual surprise.

From Great Britain the bulk of the emigration has gone during the past year, as in previous years, but unemployment conditions in Canada have obliged us to reject many who would have been acceptable in other years. Many thousands more than have left for Canada have desired to enter the Dominion during the past year. The Mother Land will be for all time the true source of desirable people of British birth and sentiment.

From Ireland the movement to Canada, as to elsewhere, has been seriously restricted by the unhappy conditions existing there. The movement from southern Ireland largely ceased, and those who were determined to leave did in all probability leave by way of Belfast. For this reason the figures of emigration from Ireland to Canada are much lower than they would otherwise be.

Emigration from Northern Europe.—This movement to Canada has not yet been reorganized since the Great War. We have no Agencies there now, and little, therefore, can be done to secure these desirable people for the Dominion. So many were called back to their native lands during the war, and so many have remained behind, that there is undoubtedly an immense field for successful operation to Canada's benefit.

Emigration from elsewhere means the movement of many thousands of cosmopolitan and alien nationalities, for the most part not of the class Canada calls for. This emigration has been discouraged, and wherever possible will be checked at its source. There is no country in Europe or Asia that has not some people who have been unsuccessfully trying to get into Canada.

By no means do all intending emigrants come within our purview or the official sphere of influence, hence the cordial co-operation of reliable authorized booking agents is desirable. A booking agent may not be the first to interest an intending emigrant for Canada, but he is assuredly the last as he sells him the passage ticket.

IMMIGRATION

This is correlative—although taking place in Canada—with all our movement on this side. Conditions of inspection, reception and settlement have an immediate result on the immigration movement from time to time. The lack of the Employment

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Service of our own department, which worked admirably for so many years, has been a never failing source of complaint, contributing to failure and not to success. The fixing of normal landing money at the high rate of \$250 for classes other than agriculturists and domestics, while necessary in times of great unemployment, should not be considered as all important. A very large portion of Canada's population (born outside of the Dominion) in all walks in life did not have anything like this sum on landing, and at the earliest possible moment this preventative restriction should be materially relaxed. In addition, there should be hearty co-operation with every society and institute and individual in Canada who have sympathy with newcomers, and who would thus patriotically serve Canada's interests. A real and sustaining welcome should await every desirable immigrant landing in Canada.

COLONIZATION

This means not only settlement of farmers and workers on the land, but also the placing of desirable women in desirable households and elsewhere. Such should not be allowed to fail for lack of financial assistance and supervision, including the excellent efforts of the Home Section of the Land Settlement Board. True colonization means, in addition to a suitable reception, an amount of after care which gives the newcomer that little bit of extra attention which so often stimulates courage and spells success. Canada asks nothing from her immigrants except that they shall succeed and be contented citizens of a great commonwealth.

EMIGRATION AGENCIES IN THE BRITISH ISLES

All of the eleven agencies outside London have been fully engaged. During the past year there has come into the North Atlantic service an additional number of excellent passenger steamers, and a revision of the sailing ports has already made Southampton a very close rival of London and Liverpool, so that the rearrangement of the southern areas for emigration purposes for a new agency at Southampton. All British emigrants sailing from these shores pass inspection by our own agents at the various ports of embarkation, and there is scarcely, if ever, a sailing on which rejections do not take place at the suggestion of our own officers.

Concerning all of the above, suitable recommendations have already been made, which if approved will mean that there is no part of the British Isles that cannot be readily and systematically covered by travelling agents and officials of the department. A thousand and more new people appear in the emigration field every day so the work which is never complete should never stop.

EMIGRATION AGENTS—CONTINENTAL

Since we closed all these agencies on the Continent as the Great War progressed, no regular agency has been reopened. Our agent in the office of the Commissioner-General for Canada in Paris continues to do such emigration work as comes to hand from France, and an office for closer inspection of emigrants passing through Antwerp was opened with an officer in charge in the latter city. But emigrants are passing out of Europe through a dozen other ports besides Antwerp, so that the whole question of inspection, etc., on the Continent is one that will have to be faced at an early date.

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FOREIGN SECTION

Correspondence has taken place during the year between this office and the following countries concerning the proposed emigration of all classes of people:—

France,	Bulgaria,	Malta,
Luxembourg,	Ukrainia,	Tunis,
Belgium,	Czecho-Slovakia,	Greece,—
Holland,	Jugo-Slavia,	Cyprus,—
Switzerland,	Lithuania,	Crete,—
Norway,	Latvia,	Egypt,
Sweden,	Esthonia,	India,
Denmark,	Austria,	Mesopotamia,
Iceland,	Germany,	Syria,
Italy,	Hungary,	Palestine,
Spain,	Danzig,	Paraguay.
Roumania,	Silesia,	
Russia,	Poland,	

During the year, 1,238 files relating to nationals of these countries have been opened in consequence, which number represents approximately 9,000 letters; while files of a continuous nature have been added to during the year by over 600 letters. Every day, in addition, we have callers of various nationalities.

Emigration office in Paris. During the last fiscal year, 1,606 persons applied for information regarding Canada, 1,331 letters were received; 1,167 letters were mailed, together with 494 parcels of literature. There is no doubt that people in France are very much interested in Canada, and appreciate keenly all available literature on Canadian life and prospects there.

The question of proper medical inspection of continentals, and disinfection of their persons and clothing, is one of vital importance. The steamship companies concerned have now established an institution known as "Atlantic Park," consisting of large buildings, which may readily be extended, about five miles from the port of Southampton, capable at present of housing, examining and disinfecting between one and two thousand continental emigrants. It is obviously an impossible task to critically examine continental emigrants at the ship's side.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM THE BRITISH ISLES

The fleets available for emigrants to Canada far exceed those required during last year and at the time of making this report. There have been times when emigrants crowded Canadian ships from month to month, but conditions in Canada do not now permit such free movement of emigrants, and many of these excellent ships sail with only a portion of their third-class accommodation occupied. There is little or no complaint possible now regarding the character of the accommodation for British emigrants on Canadian liners.

Under the authority of the Imperial Government, Canadian steamship lines and other companies have authority to bring continentals into the ports of England, and to pass them through the British Isles under the protection—to the British public—of a transmigrant bond to the Imperial Government. This movement tends to increase as British and Canadian shipping seeks, very properly, to extend their operations as common carriers.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM CONTINENTAL PORTS

At the moment Antwerp and Havre are the only ports outside the British Isles at which there is a definite attempt by any official of the department to inspect

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emigrants going on board, and inspection at only one or two ports will not provide much in the way of safeguards for Canada.

Emigrants leave Western Asia, Northern Africa and Europe from the following ports: Bergen, Christiania, Rejkavik, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Riga, Libau, Danzig, Copenhagen, Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Cherbourg, Havre, Marseilles, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Beyrout, and if not going direct to Canada they arrive in the British Isles at one of the following ports: Leith, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Grimsby, Harwich, London, Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, Southampton and Plymouth, and sail for Canada from London, Southampton, Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow, with calls from the last named at the ports of Moville and Belfast in Ireland. The details of this greatly complex situation cannot be set down in any single report.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION BEFORE AND AT EMBARKATION

The appointment by the Department of Health of Dr. Howard B. Jeffs to advise in the medical examination of British and continental emigrants has been entirely satisfactory, and has prevented painful distress in many cases had certain emigrants been allowed to go forward, only to be rejected at the port of landing in Canada. The beneficial result of this appointment proves the great need of such medical advice for years past, but this special service could be materially augmented with profit.

It is obvious that only a small proportion of those who go to Canada are seen by Canadian Medical Officers, nor is it necessary that every emigrant should be so examined as such a policy would unduly interfere with the freedom of travel. At the same time, certain classes of emigrants are by law required to obtain written consent from this office, and we cannot give such without prior medical examination. Our past experience indicates that in most cases a family physician gives the benefit of any doubt to his patients, which fact makes it advisable for emigration purposes that certificates should be sought from others. Indeed, the result of imperfect medical certificates has proved disastrous to the emigrant, as well as expensive for the Canadian Government and transportation companies. This experience was not that of Canada alone; I know by inquiry the same difficulty occurred in connection with the Oversea Settlement office of the Imperial Government, and all other overseas dominions of the British Empire. It was a matter for several conferences between emigration officials concerned, and as a result there has been prepared a "Roster of Medical Practitioners who may issue Medical Certificates for use by the Oversea Settlement Office and the Immigration Services of the Overseas Dominions," which is now in use, having been sent to approved booking agents and others concerned. Already we find the medical certificates issued by practitioners on this roster indicate a strict and careful examination of the applicant, and afford such information as enables our medical adviser in nearly every case to express a definite opinion which he knows is based upon the actual physical and mental condition. The roster is subject to revision from time to time.

The adoption of the roster obliged the adoption of a composite or general medical certificate for all overseas dominions and the Oversea Settlement office.

LECTURES

There still is considerable difference of opinion between lecturers as to the value of cinematograph films over lantern slides, and much as the former are desired and are necessary, our own lecturers will not altogether forsake the lantern slide, which enables them to comment at length upon the illustration before the audience. Films cannot generally be used by our agents unless they are supplied with the means of conveying electric current to the projector.

It would be to the advantage of our work if each agent had a motor-car with a generator attached for electric supply, a portable cinematograph projector, and a

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supply of films, showing the resources and development of Canada. With this outfit and the large stock of lantern slides we always have on hand, our agents would be equipped as missionaries of Canada, carrying propaganda to the smallest town and the remotest hamlet.

The lecture season in the British Isles cannot commence before the end of October and must end before the close of March in the following year, because summer-time comes into effect on the 1st April, making the day longer, and, therefore, the evening, in which lantern slides or films can be shown in a schoolhouse, for instance, so much shorter that audiences will not congregate for the purpose.

On grounds of economy no lecture programme was authorized last fall, but towards the end of the year a small sum was available; then arrangements were difficult because buildings had been previously engaged.

Although a full course of lectures was not permitted our own agents in London gave 25 lectures, and our agents in branch offices gave 124 lectures. Our lantern slides on Canada were requisitioned by schoolmasters and others, and were utilized during the last fiscal year on 545 occasions without cost to Canada for display.

In arranging our lectures due recognition is always given to other Canadian public and commercial interests so that no clashing of dates occurs.

LITERATURE

In normal years for active propaganda we use and require for exhibitions, shows, lectures and general inquiries on this side of the Atlantic between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 pieces of literature. Only a small proportion of this was available during the past fiscal year but with our restricted propaganda, the supply on hand, with that sent forward, was sufficient for our purposes.

The School Atlas stands pre-eminent as the first and best literature that can be used for Canada. This admirable publication is used as a text-book by many thousands of school children, who may not emigrate this year or next but whose minds are thus bent Canadawards to the benefit of our Dominion in the future. General literature on "Classes Canada Calls For," "Opportunities for Men and Women Settlers," "Land Regulations," etc., is always needed in a propaganda for emigrants.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY

It cannot be gainsaid that the best advertising for Canada is not the large and expensive display but is the item of interest wrapped up in the news columns of the papers from day to day. These news items were furnished by us from week to week to between eight hundred and a thousand newspapers, and were published at the absurdly small cost of a few condensed advertisements.

Rates of advertising have been very largely increased. From the cessation of all advertising for a whole year comes a condition that will require the expenditure of at least double the amount at my disposal in previous years for this essential form of publicity. Nothing can take the place of properly prepared and edited news of Canada and her development and resources appearing from week to week in hundreds of newspapers.

EMIGRATION OF WOMEN

We have not sought the emigration of any class of women but household workers; we have not, however, refused to consider any other cases on their individual merits. Our Women's Section, with qualified Canadian women at each port, have given of their best to their work, protecting and supervising all women and child emigrants whether unaccompanied or travelling with friends, and placing specifically in the care of matrons on shipboard any individual case that appeared to them needed special consideration, thus securing not only the best of attention en voyage, but bringing directly to the notice of women officers at Canadian ports of landing any case requir-

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ing more than ordinary consideration. In order to facilitate the work at the port of landing a simple scheme of identifying coloured ribbons has proven to be of great value.

The paramount reason why Canada receives so few female household workers is that so many desirable women who would like to go have no means to buy their transportation, and here the other dominions step in to Canada's disadvantage, giving these women free transportation at twice the cost of going to Canada, and in some cases giving them each \$10 pocket money besides. The point obtrudes that unless and until Canada meets this situation, our Women's Section have an uphill and almost impossible task. Either financial assistance must be given or the cost of transportation cut down very considerably.

EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN

There has been during the year an increase in the activity of societies interested in the emigration of children to Canada, and several large parties of splendid children have arrived in the Dominion. Every care is taken to examine all these children before they leave the home or institution for the ship's side, and, of course, they are subject before embarkation to the usual inspections, like other passengers. We shall be glad if the number of such children is very largely increased.

OFFICIAL FIGURES

The Imperial Government have not yet resumed the publication of official returns, showing the number of people leaving the British Isles for overseas dominions and elsewhere, and we have therefore to rely upon our own departmental information on this point. The Government of Ireland, however, until quite recently have issued official figures, showing a remarkable diminution since the unsettled conditions in Ireland became accentuated. These have been reported to the department from time to time.

DEPORTATIONS

We have dealt with 790 cases of deportation during the past year, and have taken care that these unfortunate people have been properly received, and the individual attention each one required has been given at the minimum of cost to the department.

FRAUDS AGAINST EMIGRANTS

There has been no occasion during the past fiscal year to institute proceedings ourselves against anyone in this regard, but we have continued to bring to the attention of the Home Office authorities and the police any suspicious advertising or circumstance.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Again I have pleasure in recording the extreme cordial co-operation by the Oversea Settlement office and all other departments of the Imperial Government with this branch of the Canadian Public Service, and also to refer with special pleasure to the mutual work between the Agents-General of the various provinces of Canada and this department, carried on during the year.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OVERSEA SETTLEMENT CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

Cases	Accepted	Rejected	Cancelled and in hand	Total Applications
Men	2,186	12,212	5,765	20,163
(Members in family not included.)				
Women	1,052	220	1,300	2,572
(Not including domestics or other unaccompanied women paying their own transportation.)				

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PASSPORTS

There has been no change in the system requiring passports from continental passengers, and not requiring them from those leaving the British Isles.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ENQUIRERS

Inward letters	89,757
Outward letters	90,491
Total	180,248
Parcels of literature sent out	5,036

LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED PASSPORTS

	London Office	Branch Offices	Total
	157,225	231,307	388,532, including
Atlases, as follows:	15,095	47,607	62,702

PERSONAL ENQUIRIES AT LONDON OFFICE

Men	16,291
Women	5,439
Total	21,730

FINANCE

The accounts for the year have been closed within the estimates, leaving no unexpended balance, and were skilfully and regularly kept notwithstanding the constant fluctuations of exchange between the Canadian dollar and the sterling pound. Our expenditure in Europe was nearly \$125,000 less than the previous fiscal year.

Accounts for repatriation under the Demobilization vote are not closed as cases constantly recur and settlements with shipping companies and others are not complete.

ORGANIZATION

All emigration agents and women officers in the service in Europe were either born in Canada or were residents there for considerable periods. Their hours of duty though limited by regulation are not limited by inclination, seeing many of them work many hours after the public offices are closed.

Our arrangements and organization continue to be of such a character that we can augment the flow of emigration to Canada, or retard the same, as the department desires, from time to time, at very short notice, but this means the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money, and encouragement of the officers of the department to carry on their duties with enthusiasm.

The difficulties are very great in dealing with conditions surrounding intending emigrants from over twenty different countries in Europe, whose passport regulations and conditions of life are so diverse. The re-establishment of offices at various ports on the Continent has become imperative.

I desire to convey to the Canadian Government through you the undoubted loyalty of the whole of the staff of the European service of the department, and to assure you that nothing has been or will be left undone to carry out the instructions and the intention of the department, as expressed from time to time.

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, SUPERINTENDENT OF UNITED STATES
AGENCIES

The past year has fully borne out the prediction made in my report of the year previous that the immigration to Canada from the United States for the year 1921-22 would be of a class equal to any of previous years. I had not expected that there would be any great increase in numbers. The aftermath of the war was still present. During the war period, drastic restrictions were necessarily put into effect, and no doubt for good reasons these were continued after the close of the war. While they had the desired effect of keeping out many undesirables, the precautions were so sweeping that there were those who, able to qualify as far as farming experience, character, finances, etc., were denied admission, owing to the legal obstructions that it was not deemed advisable to remove. These restrictions were the means of deterring a great many who would have become a profitable addition to Canada's farming community. Undoubtedly, the intention, when the restrictions were made, was to protect Canada and debar those who were undesirable. At the same time, however, this rendered impossible the admission of some, who, on reaching the border, looking for homes in Canada, found that they had to return home or await the decision on an appeal to the department, which in their impatience they did not care to do. It did not end here. Aggrieved at their reception, they sent back to their home the report of their rejection; or, carried it back with them. The report went from house to house, and as it spread nothing was lost in the telling. It could not be overtaken. In fact, everywhere there was an almost general impression that admission to Canada was so difficult as to be almost impossible. With a large amount spent in publicity, and strenuous work on the part of our agents, we were able in some degree to overcome the widespread impression, and convey a clearer conception of what was required by Canada in the admission of settlers.

While the restrictions have been drastic, and while their operation were the cause of keeping from our farming lands numbers who would have made good settlers, there is no doubt that they produced a good moral effect, which will, if it has not already done so, show that Canada's gates are open only to those who will be factors in the building up of a great nation, unspoiled by anarchism or bolshevism. I have unlimited confidence in the character of the people of the United States whose good sense recognizes and appreciates Canada's problem. There are to be found large numbers who desire to share and support Canada's determination to continue in her aim to have as residents those only of a law-abiding and law-observing disposition.

I trust that during the present session of Parliament legislation may be enacted that will lift the barriers that have hitherto kept out a number of a class that Canada needs and is seeking. The difficulties thus removed, I am sure that the labour of our agents in securing people valuable to us will be greatly lessened.

Reference is here made to the peculiar and difficult situation for the information of those who may have thought that when the war was over there should have been an immediate return to a pre-war influx of the farming class. Had the energies of the agents of the department been restricted only to securing desirable agriculturists, and had they been at liberty to send forward all who applied, the statistics of the department would have told a different story for the year 1921-22. Some desirable people could not come and the influence of the agents was directed to having them remain where they were.

In my last report, I dealt with conditions in some of the States in which we are operating as being of a depressing nature, which, until recovered, would prevent the migration of farmers who would add materially to the numbers and help to maintain the high character of our farming population. Principal of these was the inflated land values of a few years previous and the deflated prices for the produce of the lands. Until a parity in prices of produce and values of land was brought

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about there would remain a period during which the farmer would be materially affected. He owed large balances on his farm, he had assumed liabilities that exhausted all his power of production; the original owner in turn had purchased land elsewhere at a somewhat lower price, but still also too high. His future payments he was unable to meet, because the one to whom he had sold could not meet those due him. The condition thus brought about was in a measure responsible for making hard times worse. Then the renter of some of these high-priced farms had his rent increased until some were asked to pay as high as twenty dollars an acre. The tenant was handicapped by conditions surrounding the tenure of his lease that made it impossible for him to make a change. This was the man of whom we had high hopes. There is every evidence of a change, and when it comes we will doubtless get a large share of the benefits.

If those who hold the opinion that there should come from the United States settlers in large numbers will take into consideration the facts above outlined, at the same time reviewing carefully some of the conditions at home, I feel that in fairness they will concede that the agents who have the work in hand in the United States have done creditably during the past year.

Their work has been consistently and carefully done—it has been their religion, so to speak. They are men of keen judgment, active and energetic, men who have made a study of economic questions surrounding the securing of settlers. Their experience in meeting people of all ranks and persuasions has given them an intimate knowledge of individuals that can only be gained by experience. Their work is carried on without animus or prejudice, their operations are open and above-board. In carrying them out, they meet with those who may look upon the effort to secure Canadian settlers as not being in their interests, but there has yet to be found any opposition that might be classed as such. On the contrary, in every territory in which our agents are, I have found a remarkable feeling of friendship extended towards them, and in many cases a desire to assist. This would not be were anything like aggression shown on the part of our representatives. It is therefore strikingly gratifying that Canada is represented by men who are able to generate and perpetuate this feeling.

It might not be out of place here to point out that a propaganda of repatriation is largely carried on by the Government representatives in the States. This is confined to those who, for one reason or another, have left Canadian farms and taken up holdings in the United States. They are sought, their homes visited, and effort made to learn the reason for their moving from Canada, and then comes the endeavour to have them return. The presence of a Canadian Government representative in their district has led some to seek his aid. They are anxious to return. His services are fully at their command. A summary of the results would be impossible, but may be indicated by the fact that in the territory of one of our agents, no less than thirty-one such families moved to Canada in January of this year. They had been led to dispose of their Canadian holdings in the hope that there would be a speedier betterment of their condition if they returned to their old home county in the United States, or some other county that appeared to offer the inducements they were looking for. Their first Canadian venture was a success, but there was that feeling of unrest within them that they had to move. They did move. But the enchantment of the old home was not there, the allurements that they had looked for proved a mirage. They were not contented. As they looked back across the border-line, and saw the Canadian home they had left, with its rich soil, abundant crops, the wide prairie with its background of hope and encouragement, the discontent grew and there was the strong desire to return. We find that those people become the best citizens Canada can have. When we hear of some one selling out and going back to the States, we do not worry; we know he will return. Well, this

is repatriation work in which our agents engage. I could go on and tell of work of this kind being carried on in the Central and Eastern States, but the boundary reports will reveal more fully than I can state the excellent work that has been done by our agents there in directing to new homes in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, those who could claim these as their birthplace. Some also have gone farther afield, and are now preparing homes in Western Canada.

The agents carefully carry out instructions to be conservative in their statements when advising prospects of conditions in Canada and what they may hope for. Nothing alluring, that cannot be substantiated, is promised. The result is shown in our files, which carry letters speaking in high terms of the truthfulness of those who were instrumental in causing the removal of the one who had written. Nothing is more pleasing than to read some of these letters, in which the writer is led to say, "You did not tell me one-half." It has been said that "there is no better immigration agent than the satisfied settler." This statement has an echo from the field of every Government representative. It is borne upon him frequently by those who call and tell him what their friends have written back. This is a certain incentive for the agent to continue exercising the greatest care during his task of solicitation. At a meeting held in Saskatoon, I had this in mind when addressing a number of farmers and others interested in immigration, and desirous of securing settlers for their district. I endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity of co-operation—co-operation in making helpful conditions in the territory into which our agents were sending people, giving them a sense of welcome and a knowledge of the land, assisting in making the social surroundings of a character that leaves no question as to the desirability of the district for the bringing up of a family. On our part, we could get the people. It was for them to do their part. The old saying "first impressions are lasting" is as good to-day as when it originated. The first impression is largely what a "Welcome Committee" can make it. Upon this depends largely the character of the report sent "back home" to the friends left behind. If a good report is sent, the work of the agent is lightened; if bad, he may as well stay away from that district. This is an important point. Give the newcomer the welcome that he deserves. He has broken up his home, the home that had been his for a good portion of a lifetime, and has traveled many miles to begin life anew, under changed conditions. The entire neighbourhood should assist in this welcome. The land agent should be one of the committee of welcome, the business man, the implement dealer and the horse dealer, the teacher and the preacher. They all should be on the committee. They should keep in mind the fact that he will prove an asset to the community. Don't overcharge him; if he looks good, give him credit, loan him a team of horses, place a light in the window, have the kettle boiling. Do this, and more, too, if you can, and the word, the knell of his welcome will be sounded until it is heard "away back home" where he came from, and the work of getting more people is made much easier. These were thoughts to which I gave expression, and if acted upon in all parts of the country, in each district, it would bring about the co-ordination I have in mind.

The location of our offices brings to them other matters concerning Canada than those of immigration, and they prove useful to those seeking information on mining, customs, business opportunities, and a dozen other things, which cause the agent and his staff to be carefully advised on other things than the primary work of immigration.

The general work, which is carried on by means of advertising in farm journals, county weeklies, distribution of literature, etc., is augmented by the work done at the county, state and international shows. Under the superintendency of the Exhibitions Branch of the department, exhibits of grains, grasses, seeds, minerals, fruits are prepared and installed under direction of the agent in whose territory the show or exhibition may take place. The agent and assistants are there, early and late, impart-

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ing information. These exhibitions are productive of great good. Wherever it is felt that benefit would likely be derived, effort is made to instal a Canadian exhibit. I have found the co-operation of the Exhibition Branch highly satisfactory. The work done by it, and produced for the public eye, is deserving and always receives the highest meed of commendation. This was strikingly illustrated at Tampa, Florida, in February just past, where the Southern Florida Fair Board gave to us, free of charge, the use of a building 50 by 100 feet, which, handed over to the Exhibition Branch, was soon converted into a picture, such as had never been seen by thousands of people, many of whom came scores of miles to see it. Products of the field, of the mine, of the orchard and farm were shown to decided advantage. February was selected as a good date. Thousands of low-priced cars were parked in the ten or twelve parking grounds adjoining the city. They had been driven down from North Dakota, from Washington, Oregon, from Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, and almost every intervening state to Georgia and Alabama. They were owned by farmers, down there for a few weeks' "lay-off" from farm work. Their pastime was "pitching" horse-shoes, viewing the sights and enjoying the climate for which Florida is famous. They showed their appreciation of the Canadian exhibits by such remarks as "Well done, Canada! We of the North will show those of the South what we can do." It was not alone this meeting of the two extremes on such friendly terms that was pleasing, but by this means, more than by any other probably that could have been adopted, there was brought to the attention of thousands of farmers from thirty-eight or forty states the fact that Canada was seeking settlers on lands that could produce grain, fruit, and other farm products, as well as wool, minerals, etc., such as were the marvel of all who saw them.

As to the prospects for the ensuing year, while the correspondence at our various offices during the past three months should serve as a barometer, I cannot hold out great hopes of a much increased number of settlers, until probably fall, or say, beginning September. Then, I believe, we will see a larger number than for many previous years. Our correspondence, considerably in excess of the past few years, during the same period, full of splendid promises, largely dependent upon some conditions, gives great hopes. Owing to the straitened circumstances to which many of the correspondents have been reduced, reasons being given elsewhere in this report, they will not have as much money as they otherwise would have had, but will still have enough to give them a fair start. The price of Canadian lands did not take part in the big advances made on the United States side of the line, and this will prove an inducement. The difficulty will be the cash payment required, and the terms for the balance. If these are made to fit the purse of the applicant, whose other assets may be equipment and a fair-sized family, I am convinced there will be seen a satisfactory class of settlers crossing the border going northward and westward during the autumn of 1922.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EXHIBITIONS, A. W. TOLMIE

During the past fiscal year the Exhibition Branch has been actively engaged in the preparation and installation of exhibits in many centres in the United States and Great Britain. These exhibits comprised samples of the different natural products of the country together with framed photographs of scenes from different sections of the country. Exhibits were secured in both eastern and western Canada. From eastern Canada samples of fresh fruits were shipped to the most important fairs, fresh vegetables were also shipped from Ottawa to all fairs held east of the Detroit river.

During the season, about 150 jars of specially preserved fruits were secured and these have been processed and are ready for this year's work.

At headquarters in Ottawa we built six complete exhibition stands, these were used as a centre feature in all our exhibits. They consisted of a handsome stand 33 feet long by 12 feet high and finished to represent antique metal, in the centre of each stand was an agricultural scene 30 feet long, made entirely of grains, seeds, and

grasses, this made a very attractive feature, as I believe we are the only ones who have been able to make pictures of this kind successfully. The front of these stands consisted of a series of shelves on which exhibits were displayed, while reading matter pertaining to advantages which Canada offers was displayed on the front panels. On a wall space 15 feet by 14 feet on each side of the stand, excellent samples of Canada's grain in straw as well as fodder grasses were displayed. Samples of minerals and woods were shown on suitable show tables provided for this purpose.

At our western warehouse in Winnipeg, samples of grains (in straw and threshed), and fodder grasses were secured, sorted and prepared for exhibit purposes. Vegetables for all exhibits west of the Detroit river were collected and shipped from Winnipeg as well as samples of dairy products.

One hundred and thirty boxes containing small school exhibits of grains and grasses were also made up and shipped to different schools in the United States.

Exhibits were shown at twenty-three state fairs, which included the following:—

Henderson, Ky.,	Memphis, Tenn.,
Tampa, Fla.,	Salem, Ore.,
Shreveport, La.,	Fargo, N.D.,
Dayton, O.,	Grand Forks, N.D.,
Dallas, Tex.,	Huron, S.D.,
Detroit, Mich.,	Indianapolis, Ind.,
Springfield, Mass.,	Milwaukee, Wis.,
Manchester, N.H.,	Lincoln, Neb.,
Helena, Mont.,	Hartford, Conn.,
Waterloo, Ia.,	Spokane, Wash.,
Syracuse, N.Y.,	Sedalia, Mo.
Peoria, Ill.,	

also at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago.

Each of these fairs extended over an average period of ten days and the aggregate attendance would be in the neighbourhood of nine millions, at least half of these people saw the Canadian Exhibit.

Besides the above-mentioned state fairs we placed smaller exhibits in some sixty county fairs. The average duration of these fairs was four days and the aggregate attendance was about six millions.

After the opening of these exhibits, the Canadian Government Agent in the district in which the fair was held, took charge of same, and together with his Assistants distributed Canadian Government literature and gave authentic information as to opportunities and conditions in Canada.

A new permanent exhibit was placed in the exhibit room in connection with the Detroit Agency; this point is very advantageous, as there is a great floating population in this centre. The office is so situated that nearly all visitors to the city pass the windows and can hardly miss seeing it.

Our other permanent exhibits in Chicago, St. Paul and Syracuse were all renovated and brought up to date during the year. Material has been supplied with which to make window displays in other agency windows.

Exhibits of grains (in straw and threshed), vegetables, fruits (fresh and bottled), minerals, woods and framed photographs, also two complete exhibit stand outfits have been sent to our new central warehouse in Liverpool, for use at different fairs in Great Britain. Last year, exhibits were placed in eight large agricultural fairs, also many others at what are called agricultural society fairs. In this connection, it might be well to mention that exhibition work in Great Britain differs greatly from that in the United States, owing to the fact that there are no regular buildings in fair grounds in Great Britain, and any exhibits made, have to be put up in tents, which do not lend themselves to exhibit work as a regular exhibit building does.

Plans are at present under way for the coming season's work, and everything points to another successful year's operation.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY, ROBERT J. C. STEAD

It is an accepted principle among advertising men that there are three subjects concerning which every advertising expert should have the most complete knowledge. The three subjects are: the goods he is advertising, the public to whom he hopes to introduce these goods, and the media by means of which the introduction is to be made.

When one thinks of the publicity work of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization in the light of the foregoing remark some grasp is gained of the scope of that work. The goods to be sold are the opportunities which Canada offers to new settlers; the public to whom the goods are to be sold are desirable citizens the world over; the media to be used comprise every form of publicity endeavour. This is a task which if developed to its fullest possibilities, would call for a very much larger publicity organization than has yet been provided. The present situation is accepted as inevitable during a period of retrenchment, and with the limited staff and facilities available, the work has been carried on during the year ended March 31, 1922, with as much energy as possible, having regard for conditions which necessarily restricted our field of activity.

Publicity is the first step toward obtaining the settler for Canada. The man or woman with capital or energy necessary to share in the development of the Dominion, and resident in the United Kingdom, the United States, or elsewhere, must first have his or her interest in the opportunities which Canada offers aroused before any further steps can be taken by the colonization machinery of the Dominion. It is the business of the Publicity Branch to arouse that interest. In addition, we seek to give correct information about conditions in Canada to all and sundry, whether or not there is any possibility of direct results expressed in immigration. We also carry on a very extensive system of educational work through the public schools of other countries, believing that the information which the child absorbs in school concerning Canada will never be forgotten, and may in time serve to offset the erroneous and sometimes ludicrous ideas concerning Canada which still prevail even in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

For purposes of review, the publicity work of the department falls into the following classifications: Advertising, booklets and publications, news and feature articles, lectures, motion-pictures and photographs, journalists and editorial parties, and general.

Advertising.—For obvious reasons the advertising of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is carried on almost entirely outside of Canada. It may be mentioned in passing that this results in Canadians as a rule having very meagre ideas of the scope and extent of the work which has been carried on by the department. The Director of Publicity has often had the experience of being asked by well-informed Canadians when the department proposed to renew its immigration activities, and at the very moment the question was asked, the advertisements of the department were appearing in more than four thousand newspapers and agricultural journals in the United States alone. These publications, however, do not to any great extent come before the attention of Canadian readers, and for that reason the extent of the department's publicity campaign is not appreciated in Canada. It would be if the subject were one calling for concentration of effort inside of the Dominion.

The fact that our advertising is carried on outside of Canada demands not only a wider survey of conditions than would be necessary for domestic campaigns, but also consideration of local and national sentiment in the countries in which our advertising is carried on. Canada usually attracts the highest type of settler, and it is quite natural that other countries may feel some reluctance in parting with such settlers. It can be shown that such a view is short-sighted, and a phase of our

publicity effort has been directed toward making that point clear in other countries, as anything which contributes to the prosperity of Canada contributes also to the prosperity of our national neighbours. The pulse of sentiment in the countries in which our advertising is being carried must, however, be carefully watched and every care taken to conform to the wishes of the people among whom we operate. This has been done with so much success that for a number of years no serious protests against the publicity operations of the department have come from any field in which our advertising was being carried on.

Following the policy of recent years the advertising of the department has been directed almost entirely at three types of possible immigrants; namely, farmers, farm labourers, and domestic workers. The copy has been designed to appeal to these classes and has been placed in papers and periodicals—mainly farm journals and small weekly newspapers—circulating among them. Small display copy in a large number of publications is preferred to large copy in a few publications as covering the field more thoroughly. On account of industrial conditions which offered no immediate prosperity for the worker without capital and without farm experience our general advertising campaign in the United Kingdom was suspended during the year, and our advertising in the United States was concentrated upon the farming classes with a view to obtaining settlers experienced in agricultural methods employed in this country and with sufficient capital to start up on their own farms. Approximately four thousand newspapers and farm journals in the United States were used in this connection during the year. In addition to display advertising paid readers setting forth conditions in Canada and the agricultural opportunities in this country are inserted in large numbers of weekly newspapers circulating in the rural districts.

Booklets and Publications.—A new departure was made under this heading in the production of a vest pocket booklet called "A Manual of Citizenship," which for the first time was issued during the year. It is designed not for the purpose of encouraging immigration to Canada, but to enable the newcomer quickly to assimilate himself in the Canadian population. Much useful information and many suggestions for the guidance of the new immigrant are contained in this little publication. Among the subjects included are short articles on:—

How Canada is Governed.
Provinces of Canada.
Distances in Canada.
Miles between British and Canadian
Ports.
Principal Railways.
Naturalization and Voting.
Homestead Lands.
Experimental Farms.
Immigration Halls.

Hostels for Women.
Employment Offices.
Money and Banks.
Chartered Banks.
Public Holidays.
Education
Legal Weights and Measures.
Standard Time.
War Stamp Tax.
Some of Canada's Resources, etc.

Twenty-five thousand copies were printed and distribution has been made mainly in the United Kingdom, where it is aimed to place a copy in the hand of every immigrant before he goes on ship board for Canada.

A new edition of the "Eastern Canada," booklet designed for distribution in the United Kingdom, was printed, as was also a new edition of a small pamphlet entitled "Women's Work in Canada," designed for distribution particularly among those likely to become domestic workers in this country. We also issued a new edition of a somewhat similar booklet entitled "Canada, Where, When and How," designed for general distribution in Great Britain.

The Descriptive Atlas of Canada issued by this department is designed mainly for distribution to school teachers and school children in the United Kingdom and the

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United States. It is hoped in this way by placing authentic information about Canada in the schools of the countries mentioned that some of the misconceptions regarding the Dominion may be corrected. The Atlas is a substantial book of eighty pages and cover made up in the style of the school geography. It contains maps in colour of the Dominion and of each of the provinces. Separate editions are issued for distribution in the United Kingdom and the United States, the former showing in addition to Canadian currency, the same values quoted in sterling currency. For distribution in the United States 111,560 copies of this Atlas were issued during the year, and while no new edition was issued for distribution in Great Britain, the copy was thoroughly revised for that purpose and deliveries were being made from the printers at the end of the year of an edition of 300,000 copies which will be sent to England.

Our "Canada West" booklet is printed in two editions, one adapted for distribution in Great Britain and the other for distribution in the United States. A thoroughly revised edition of each publication was provided during the year of which 103,900 were sent to England and 568,500 were distributed in the United States. A summary of the principal publications issued by the Publicity Branch of the Department during the year follows:—

Manual of Citizenship	25,000
Eastern Canada, British edition	47,400
Women's Work in Canada	50,000
Canada, Where, When and How	100,000
Canada West, British edition	105,900
Canada West, United States edition	568,500
Descriptive Atlas of Canada, United States edition	111,560

News and Feature Articles.—The supplying of news concerning Canadian conditions and opportunities, and feature articles descriptive of certain phases of life and industry in Canada, is an important branch of our publicity work. The Weekly News Letter prepared in this office and sent to newspapers and news distributing agencies in Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States, has grown to such dimensions that it is now necessary to have it printed, and the circulation is increasing weekly. We find it widely quoted in the press, and it is also distributed by our agents to enquirers for opportunities concerning Canada. A continuous supply of special articles is also furnished to the press, mainly outside of Canada, in order to give information about settlement opportunities and general conditions in this country. Clippings received show that these articles were very widely published, recorded publication obtained through one organization alone amounting to a circulation of over 66,593,862. In addition to publicity of a strictly immigration nature the Branch co-operates with branches of other departments from time to time and extends its facilities for anything in the public interest. Editors and publicity organizations are more and more turning to this branch for articles dealing with immigration matters and so far as is possible their requirements along these lines are made to the fullest degree.

Lectures.—It has not for some years been the policy of the department to engage lecturers on salary for the specific purpose of carrying on lectures, but the regular agents, particularly in the United Kingdom, do a great deal of valuable publicity work along these lines. They are provided with hand-coloured lantern slides and in some cases with motion-picture films, accompanied by suitable lecture notes which enable them to give interesting and authoritative addresses on Canada. Equipment for this purpose is also loaned to individual lecturers and to associations and clubs from time to time as opportunity offers, and a very large amount of publicity accrues at a comparatively small cost. I have also personally spoken to a considerable number of organizations during the year on immigration and allied subjects.

Motion-Pictures and Photographs.—The start which was made a year ago as mentioned in last year's report in the gathering of negatives for motion-picture

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purposes was continued during the year under review. By co-operation with the Exhibits and Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce the services of Mr. W. S. Carter, motion-picture photographer, were again placed at our disposal. Acting on instructions from this branch, Mr. Carter visited a number of districts in the Maritime Provinces and obtained both motion picture and still negatives showing various phases of the agricultural life in those sections. Later in the season, he went to British Columbia to continue this work but was unfortunately taken seriously ill and the work accordingly was interrupted, as it was not possible at that time to obtain a substitute. However, from the motion-picture negatives which have now been assembled by the branch it was possible to produce a film which has been entitled "Twenty Minutes in Canada," designed to give the prospective settler a glimpse of conditions as they actually exist in this country. Copies of this film have been circulated in the United States and the United Kingdom and are believed to be producing good results.

The demand for photographs to illustrate articles on Canada and for lantern slides for use in lectures on the opportunities in the Dominion continually grows. During the year we supplied some 737 photographs, a number of which were enlargements for wall display purposes, and we have also had made up and supplied numerous sets of lantern slides with accompanying lectures. The amount of this work being done is limited only by the ability of the staff to keep up with the demand upon it.

Journalists and Editorial Parties.—A phase of publicity work which is carried on from time to time is the entertainment of journalists and editors from other lands seeking information about Canada. Sometimes these visitors are received individually and on other occasions in large groups, consisting even of parties moved by special train through various sections of the Dominion. An arrangement for such a party of newspaper editors from a number of the leading agricultural states of the American Union was practically completed, but at the last moment had to be abandoned owing to the fact that it was apparent the cost would exceed the original expectations. As a result of this abandonment undoubtedly Canada lost an opportunity to obtain a large amount of favourable reference in the press which would have been represented, and the instance is mentioned as an indication that our publicity operations could be very greatly enlarged if the necessity for rigid conservation of funds were not so urgent.

As a result of the abandonment of the plans referred to in the preceding paragraph no large party of editors was entertained by the department during the year. Many individual journalists, editors and magazine writers were, however, received and were extended such courtesies and assistance as the various occasions suggested. The publicity arising from these connections is of a very far reaching nature and is usually out of all proportion to the expenditures involved.

General.—The field of a publicity office embraces work of such a varied nature that some of it is difficult to classify. All sorts of requests come to this office, varying from the letter of the intending settler in the United States, the United Kingdom or elsewhere who wishes to know "all about farming in Canada"—in itself a considerable order—to letters on subjects bearing no possible relationship to immigration, but which nevertheless demand a courteous and at times a quite extended reply. Persons who think of settling in a new land very naturally wish all the information they can get about that country, and it frequently happens that the kind of information in which they are interested lies very far out of the beaten track of office routine. The files of the branch would reveal inquiries on such subjects as the game laws in the McKenzie Territory, the divorce laws of the various provinces, the whereabouts of missing relatives, and a host of other subjects bearing no particular relationship to immigration. All such inquiries are answered as promptly and as fully as the exigencies of the case permit.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY, WESTERN DIVISION,
J. BRUCE WALKER

There has been a fair volume of business done through this office during the year. The direct correspondence between persons in the United States desirous of obtaining information about Canada continues to increase. Newspaper references to the office have evidently been copied extensively in the press of the middle western States, because a very large proportion of our direct inquiries for information come from the states of Illinois, Montana, South Dakota, Idaho, Iowa and Nebraska.

The action of the agents of the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway operating in the United States, in referring prospective visitors to Canada to this office has resulted in a considerable number of persons calling here for the purpose of discussing opportunities and obtaining details of information with respect to settlement. The practice of meeting these people and discussing with them in an intimate and personal way their opportunities of settlement and chances of success would appear to be of some considerable benefit to those who are desirous of settling in the western provinces. While I cannot continue the matter further than discussing the opportunities and details in my office, I am satisfied that the information obtained here, together with the advice resulting from my practical knowledge of settlement, sends these persons on their way with increased confidence and likelihood of successful settlement.

In the course of correspondence from various parts of the west I notice the subject of land values constantly cropping up. The writers of these letters invariably indicate that they are either renting or purchasing land valued for sale purposes at from \$250 to \$350 per acre, and they are anxious to know if the average of land for disposal in Western Canada at the price of from \$25 to \$45 per acre is of approximately equal value to the land which they at present occupy or own. This feature of the correspondence with persons of the United States, and in conversation with them indicates at once the anxiety of owners of valuable land and renters of valuable land, to make such changes as would enable them to dispose of the property held at such high prices and embark in land purchases in our country, and most of them dwell upon the fact that while the cost of the land and general overhead is five or six times what ours is, the yield per acre in their case is not as great as our own, while the prices paid in the markets of the world for the produce are more or less the same as prices paid for Canadian produce of a similar character, and thus they argue that it ought to be to their interest to obtain land so much cheaper whose product will be at least equal in quantity and whose price in the markets of the world will be practically the same.

I have had a considerable number of letters from our agents in the United States who have been asked specific questions outside of the ordinary run, and for which some special knowledge is required before satisfactory answer can be given. This is particularly true where the correspondents have been making inquiry as to settlement conditions in newly opened up territory, or in parts of the country not yet organized. Many of the American inquirers are persons of the pioneer spirit who do not contemplate settlement within the confines of an organized area, but instinctively would prefer to make their homes under pioneer and primitive conditions, and therefore seek information not readily provided by the ordinary channels. Many of these investigations require considerable work and research.

The Farm Land Settlement Associations which have been in operation in the west for several years did not function very actively during the past twelve months. A few of the more energetic and enterprising members in each of the three Provincial Farm Land Associations have kept up their interest in the work, and have been provided with such material with respect to inquiries for land as came our way, but the great majority of the members have ceased to be interested, and the organizations generally, with the exceptions I have mentioned, are practically suspended. The general idea of these organizations appears to be practical and attractive, but in

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actual operation the business prospects were spread over such a large number of members as to operate against a sustained interest in the work of the associations.

During last summer the Bankers' Association of the state of New York on their way to join the American Bankers' Association Convention at Los Angeles, passed through Canada in three special trains. I was directed by the department to meet these visitors as they entered the country at North Portal, and to travel with them west until they left the country at Seattle, en route to Los Angeles. This I did and found the visitors extremely interested in the Dominion of Canada. They travelled in three special trains de luxe, but I was able to make such arrangements as permitted me to change from one train to another during the progress west, and thus to mix with all the visitors and afford them such information, such facts and figures as interested them relating to the country they were passing through. It was in the middle of September, and the western harvest was in full swing, with the result that these visitors got a most favourable impression of the marvellous fertility of our western prairies. The occupants of the three trains met at Banff, and were entertained in the dining room of the Banff Springs hotel in the evening. I was invited by the management of the excursion to address the members on the subject of "Canada and its Opportunities," and was thus able to bring before these interested visitors some valuable information with respect to the country, and from the questions which they asked I am satisfied they were greatly interested. It may be mentioned in passing that the president of one of the largest banks in New York city, who canvassed the train for the purpose as a matter of friendly interest, told me that firms represented on these trains held amongst them an aggregate of close upon two hundred million dollars' worth of western securities, provincial and municipal. Very few of these visitors had ever seen Western Canada before, and they were loud in their expressions of surprise and pleasure, not only at its vast expanse of country, but at the wonderful fertility and cultivation which met their view on the long trip from Moose Jaw through to Calgary.

In July, at the invitation of the joint Chamber of Commerce of the city of Chicago and the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, I was invited to address a series of luncheons in that city on "Canadian Opportunities," "The Story of Canadian Development," "International Trade Relations," "Our Nearest Neighbour," and "The Agricultural Possibilities of Canada's Western Provinces." I had large audiences at each of the five luncheons, and from the amount of publicity obtained (copies of which were sent to the head office) it would seem fair to assume that my visit was not without interest to the various organizations before whom I spoke, but also in bringing before the people of Chicago opportunities in the Canadian west.

At the moment of writing I have just concluded a series of successful visits in connection with the week devoted in the United States by the Kiwanian Clubs to the work of "International Good Fellowship," and the celebration of what is known as American-Canadian week. The Kiwanis Clubs of the United States, from ocean to ocean, celebrated this week. The international organization invited me, and I received permission from the department to visit Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, and to speak at the principal Kiwanian organizations in these places on the subject of "Canada," "Our Nearest Neighbour," and "International Good Fellowship." At Chicago I addressed 750 members of the Kiwanis Club. There was a large procession in which thousands of persons took part, preceding the banquet, and everywhere was manifested the friendliest feelings towards Canada. At Omaha, Nebraska, where both Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs were addressed, interest was equally keen, and one of the local newspapers was good enough to broadcast my speech by radio telephone over the states of Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri, with the result that it was estimated that from fifteen to twenty thousand persons listened in on the radio.

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From my visits to the United States and from the opportunities which I have had of meeting intimately large numbers of American business men and other persons interested in agriculture, I am satisfied that there is a revival in business, and that with this business improvement will come a revived interest in Canada amongst western Americans. They are eager for information about our country; ask pertinent and sensible questions, and the attitude of indifference that at one time prevailed so commonly has passed away, and everywhere there is a readiness to hear about Canada, and to discuss particularly her agricultural future. Among large numbers of agriculturists whom I met in the Western States, and who had themselves no immediate intention of coming to our country, there was nevertheless a live interest in our future, and it was generally recognized that our agricultural possibilities were such as within the next few years to engage and rivet the attention of the world.

A report was circulated during the year that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intended to withdraw their immigration operations in the United States. This report I am glad to say has not been verified, and the indications are that instead of a withdrawal there will be an intensified effort by the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities to obtain an increased number of settlers from the United States for their western lands. I understand that this company is now engaged in working out a policy of selling land to persons in the United States who have equipment, and that this land will be sold on the amortization plan, with no payments for the first two years and no interest for the first two years; a loan of money to enable the settler to erect the necessary buildings; repayment of the whole to be spread over a period of twenty-five years at a low rate of interest. This policy will, I think, attract a great many renters, who have been obliged to pay rentals which the present price of farm products will not enable them to meet, and a policy such as this will enable them to move, with their plant, as soon as they can make arrangements to free themselves from their obligations to their present landlords.

The correspondence received in the office, and the correspondence sent out from the office, continues to increase, and I have reason to believe that upon the coming of more favourable conditions it will be possible for this office to afford to an ever-widening circle an accurate and intimate knowledge of existing conditions so far as agriculture is concerned in these western provinces.

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STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals, Investigations, Prosecutions and Cash Deposits at the various border ports for the year ended on March 31, 1922—*Con.*

BORDER PORTS *Continued*

Port	Admissions	Rejections	Appeals			Investigations	Prosecutions	Cash Deposits			
			Sustained	Dismissed	Entry by Permit			Refunded	Forfeited	Pending	Total
								\$	\$	\$	\$
Rouses Point..	281	476		5	2			2,775		400	3,175
St. Agnes..... (Huntingdon)	53	23				2				50	50
St. Albans.....	761	333		6	7	2		200			200
St. Andrews	38	10	1								
St. Johns...		7									
St. Leonards	37	6									
St. Regis		1									
St. Stephen.	112	150		1	1	11	2	100			100
Sarnia	1,117	447	1	1		27		200			200
Sault Ste. Marie	478	229	2	9		38		325		300	625
Sombra	10										
Stanhope	26	20									
Toronto	118	15		44	70	3,328		9,392	1,150	9,795	20,337
Upper Mills	2	3									
Walkerville	503	826									
Wilson's Beach.	4										
Windsor	4,779	4,644		87	15	608		1,640		500	2,140
Wolfe Island.....		1									
Yarmouth (via Boston).	196	44	2	30	1	361					
Totals	16,494	15,210	7	268	265	4,650	12	31,477	1,500	12,745	45,722

These figures do not include the large numbers of passengers who cross the international boundary at ports of entry who are subject only to preliminary inspection and who are admitted as "non-immigrants" for some temporary purpose.

To obtain some idea of the inspectional work it is necessary to compare the admissions and rejections at certain ports in the above table with the following statistics which show the actual number of passengers who entered Canada at the ports specified:—

Niagara Falls, Lower Bridge...	695,000
Upper Steel Arch Bridge...	2,947,937
Windsor, Walkerville Ferry...	633,172
Windsor Ferry (approximately)...	4,296,597

The ports of Queenston and Niagara-on-the-Lake are now under the jurisdiction of the inspector-in-charge at Niagara Falls, who also patrols the Niagara river from a short distance below Bridgeburg to Niagara-on-the-Lake.

An important feature of the inspectional work is the large number of passengers who travel during the summer on the Great Lakes, e.g., last summer, 515,279 passengers arrived at Crystal Beach. In past years, this inspection was made at Crystal Beach, but experience shows that a more efficient inspection can be made at the time of embarkation. Arrangements have, therefore, been made to have passengers for Crystal Beach inspected at Buffalo. The passenger service on the Great Lakes also includes vessels plying between Buffalo and Erie Beach; Detroit and Bois Blanc; Detroit, Sarnia and Sault Ste. Marie.

Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are still rendering efficient service by co-operating with immigration officers, especially along the Quebec border.

The statistics for the various ports of entry along the international boundary show a marked increase in passenger traffic by automobile, e.g., at Lacolle highway 19,927 American cars, carrying 69,745 passengers, and 15,089 Canadian cars, carrying 60,356 passengers, were admitted.

OCEAN PORTS

The following passengers, destined to points in Canada, arrived at ocean ports: Quebec, 69,656; St. John, 16,309; Halifax, 11,501; Sydney and North Sydney, 5,105; and at United States ports destined to Canada: New York, 6,907; Boston, 274; or a total of 109,752. Of this number, there were 59,016 of the immigrant class, of whom 830 were deported. The remainder were non-immigrants, i.e., tourists, returned Canadians, etc.

STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals, etc., at Ocean Ports

Ports	Admissions	Deportations	Appeals		Entry by permit or otherwise	Cases referred to Bd. of Inquiry or Officer in charge	Investigations	Trans-Atlantic Passenger Vessels Examined	Crew Manifests Submitted
			Sustained	Dismissed					
Halifax.....	7,119	80	3	81	281	365	24	82	686
St. John.....	8,318	99	6	33	71	873	67	39	1,349
Quebec.....	40,730	526		269	414	1,202	27	105	55
New York.....	1,543	125		92	140	1,500	425		
Montreal.....						406	3,668	39	719
Boston.....	158							94	
Sydney.....	20					16	391	27	240
North Sydney.....	298								296
Totals.....	58,186	830	9	475	906	3,862	4,602	386	3,345

During the past summer, immigrants requiring medical treatment were detained at Savard Park Hospital and the accommodation in the Immigration building at Quebec was quite adequate for the detention of civil cases. As a result of the strict enforcement of the regulations, especially during the latter part of the summer, habeas corpus proceedings were instituted in thirty-seven cases at Quebec, but the decisions of the Boards of Inquiry were upheld and writs were denied in every case. The preliminary inspection at ports of embarkation on the continent of Europe has also to some extent reduced the number of detentions at ocean ports. The volume of immigration to cities was also materially affected by the Order in Council of July 26, 1921 (P.C. 2668), which increased the money qualification. It has always been very difficult to enforce the monetary regulation which provides that the immigrant shall possess in his own right a certain minimum amount of money. Credits would be established by letter or cable, especially in the case of immigrants from the continent of Europe who tenaciously adhered to the statement touching the question of possession of the necessary money qualification.

Occupation was also another general feature of misrepresentation. Many immigrants claimed that they were farmers or farm labourers, but in many cases cash deposits were taken to guarantee the statements made to the board in that regard. The following is a statement of the monies deposited in such cases:—

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MONEY Deposited at Ocean Ports in Lieu of Bonds

Ports	No. of Deposits	Total Amount	Amount Refunded	Amount Forfeited	Amount Pending
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Halifax	6	4,250	3,050		1,200
St. John	7	1,700	1,700		
Quebec	33	14,230	1,300	1,100	11,830
Montreal..	85	28,300	12,850		15,450
Sydney.....	16	3,400	3,350		50
Totals.....	147	51,880	22,250	1,100	28,530

ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

Monies were collected from transportation companies to cover eighty-seven administrative fines, the total amount being \$13,200. Of this amount the fines assessed amount to \$8,050, while \$4,125 have been refunded, and cases involving the sum of \$1,025 are still pending.

STATEMENT of Administrative Fines

Port	Cause	No.	Amount	Assessed	Refunded	Pending
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Halifax..	Mentally defective.					
	Physically defective.	10	250	100	125	25
	Contagious or loathsome disease.	1	200	200		
St. John..	Mentally defective	1	200	200		
	Physically defective	3	75	25	50	
	Contagious or loathsome disease	17	3,400	1,200	1,800	400
Quebec..	Mentally defective.	35	6,475	4,425	1,850	200
	Physically defective	8	200	100	100	
	Contagious or loathsome disease	10	2,000	1,600	200	200
Montreal.	Mentally defective					
	Physically defective.....					
	Contagious or loathsome disease	1	200	200		
Sydney	Mentally defective....					
	Physically defective.					
	Contagious or loathsome disease	1	200			200
Totals....		87	13,200	8,050	4,125	1,025

DEPORTATIONS

The following statement shows the number of persons deported for causes subsequent to entry and the statutory causes for deportation:—

DEPORTATIONS, by Causes, from Eastern Division, for Fiscal Year 1921-22

	To United States	To Other Countries
Accompanying deports	6	24
Criminality..	241	82
Epilepsy..		8
Immorality..	9	5
Insanity.....	10	66
Mentally defective.....		34
Neurasthenia.....		3
Prostitution.....	4	2
Public charges	49	645
Tuberculosis	1	22
Vagrancy	17	10
Venereal disease..	2	3
Other causes.....	6	32
Totals	345	936

The Montreal agency may be described as the clearing house for immigrants who are deported to the United Kingdom and Europe from the Eastern, Western and Pacific Districts. The above figures include deports only from the Eastern District.

INVESTIGATIONS

Most of the investigational work is performed by our agents in Toronto and Montreal, and the three travelling investigating officers. In Toronto there were 3,328 investigations and in Montreal there were 3,668. In the Toronto and Montreal agencies the business transacted by correspondence may be summarized as follows:—

	Letters received	Letters mailed
Toronto	11,542	21,086
Montreal	14,184	18,826

The three investigating officers exercise and discharge the duties of a Board of Inquiry at any place other than a port of entry. Most of the cases heard by these officers are in asylums, penitentiaries and other penal institutions. The investigating officer for the Maritime Provinces conducted 60 investigations, held 35 Boards of Inquiry and inspected 146 British immigrant children. The investigating officer for the province of Quebec conducted 1,040 investigations and held 113 Boards of Inquiry. The investigating officer for the Province of Ontario held 525 Boards of Inquiry and conducted a large number of investigations.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, WESTERN DIVISION, THOMAS GELLEY

IMMIGRANTS FROM THE BRITISH ISLES AND EUROPE

All trains arriving in Winnipeg from Atlantic ocean ports were met, as has been customary, by our officers, who saw that those having to change trains were properly directed to their destinations, and given any other information necessary to their several requirements. The full value of this service is, of course, known only to the immigrants themselves, but it forms a necessary part of proper settlement work, and many expressions of thanks have been received from immigrant families at assistance rendered.

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IMMIGRATION HALLS, WINNIPEG

No. 1 Hall.—Immigrants who were staying over in Winnipeg for a day or so for train connections, or other reasons, took advantage of the free accommodation offered by the Immigration Hall. Altogether there were 2,750 immigrants who spent an average of seven days in the hall. This is a longer average stay than usual, but was largely due to the unemployment situation. Out of the 2,750, 176 required assistance in the shape of food.

The meals supplied were as follows:—

To 176 destitute immigrants	6,982
To 453 deports detained en route	22,253
To Matron.. .. .	1,043

30,278

These meals cost \$3,607.63, or an average cost of 12 cents per meal.

No. 2 Hall.—The financial year just closed has witnessed the development of two difficulties, happily uncommon, in connection with immigration work in the Western Division. The harvest crop, which otherwise would have been a fair average one, proved disappointing owing to generally unfavourable weather conditions, except in the northern parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where an average crop was secured. The market for cereals had reached a low point, and much of the wheat crop was disposed of at prices which in some cases hardly paid the cost of harvesting, threshing and shipment to lake ports. About 70 per cent of the total wheat crop was marketed under these conditions. The following comparative figures are interesting:—

TOTAL WHEAT DELIVERED AT COUNTRY POINTS

To November 4, 1921	123,447,301	\$120,575,982
Same period, 1920	101,520,000	220,847,156

It is estimated that on November 4, 1921, the value of the visible supply of wheat being carried on credit of Western Canada was \$65,644,647, against \$144,114,967 on the same date of the previous year.

The consequence of this serious situation began to be felt immediately in unemployment. For the first time in many years it was found necessary to provide against the unrestricted immigration of harvest labourers from the United States. This embargo was lifted in many cases only at the request of the Government Employment Service, with which this department was working in close co-operation. During the winter which followed, the unemployment question became acute, and Immigration Hall No. 2, which has been turned over to the Department of Public Works, was leased to the Unemployment Committee of the city of Winnipeg for housing men temporarily out of work and without means. Our Immigration Hall No. 2 at Edmonton was also loaned to the city of Edmonton for a similar purpose.

ADMISSIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES

During the year, 10,619 immigrants were admitted through the thirty-nine ports in the Western Division, as compared with 18,368 last year—a decrease of 7,749.

CASH, STOCK AND EFFECTS

Owing to the decrease of immigrants coming to the land, there was a decrease in the value of stock and effects brought in by immigrants, but owing to the rigid enforcement of the money regulations there was an increase in their amount of cash, produced at the border, as follows:—

1921-22	\$3,148,853	\$ 726,989
1920-21	1,827,479	6,158,231

REJECTIONS ON THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

The number of persons rejected at border ports was 2,246 as compared with 1,480 last year, or an increase of 766. Of those who were rejected, 123 appealed against the decision; of these appeals 54 were sustained and 69 dismissed.

NON-IMMIGRANTS

The total number of non-immigrants passing through ports along the international boundary of this division for the year, amounted to 471,506, as compared with last year's figures of 530,539.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS

The following figures show the large percentage of non-immigrants examined, as compared with the immigrants:—

	Number	Percentage
Immigrants admitted..	10,619	2.19
Immigrants rejected	2,246	0.46
Non-immigrants admitted..	471,506	97.35
Total number of inspections	484,371	

PORT STATISTICS

The following is a statement showing the statistics of admissions, rejections, appeals, non-immigrant inspections, prosecutions, and cash bonds, at each port in this division:—

Ports	No. of Admis- sions	No. of Rejec- tions	Appeals		No. of Non- Immig- rants	No. of Prose- cutions	Cash Bonds			
			Sus- tained	Dis- missed			Col- lected	Re- funded	For- feited	On hand
							\$	\$	\$	\$
Bannerman..	42	2			1,682					
Big Muddy	27	7			386					
Boissevain	12				215					
Calgary..						8	8,500	7,800	500	300
Cardston..	2				253					
Carievale				1	240	4	500	500		
Cartwright.....					824					
Coutts...	1,567	384	10	14	17,459	60	2,490	2,390		100
Crystal City	9	2			1,979					
Deloraine	15				337					
E. Poplar River..	1				3,647					
Edmonton.						1	2,148	1,050		1,098
Emerson	2,559	489	6	4	47,820	7	7,500	6,375	725	300
Ft. Frances.....	619	293	7	18	229,362	2	1,573	1,423		150
Ft. William	28	8			93					
Glen Ewen					195					
Gretna..	260	144			13,144					
Haskett..	17				2,031					
Killarney	3				1,019					
Kingsgate..	1,972	175	7	5	14,931		1,704	1,600	50	54
Marienthal	3	12			5,562					
Morden	4				211					
Melita					17					
Newgate	136	46			5,059		100	100		
Ncrthgate.....	53	4	1		364	3				
North Portal.....	2,893	628	19	18	39,659	46	7,345	6,595	200	550
Pigeon River..	3	5			15,284					
Pinhorn	1				152					
Port Arthur.....	16	17	2	9	4,194	1	300	100	100	100
Rainy River.....	46	7	1		53,898		70	70		
Roosville..	4				4,715					
Snowflake..	40	15	1		295					
Sprague	40	7			1,640					
Twin Lakes	15				3,404					
Virden					30					
W. Poplar River	92				686					
Willow Creek	140				564					
Waskada..		1			155	1				
Winnipeg..							9,560	3,320	700	5,540
	10,619	2,246	54	69	471,506	133	41,790	31,323	2,275	8,192

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CASH BONDS

There has been a very large increase in the amount of cash bonds taken up during the year under the provisions of section 33, subsection 13, and this has greatly facilitated the checking of non-immigrants entering and leaving the country. As per the above statement, the following are the total figures for the whole of the western division:—

Cash bonds collected.....	\$ 41,790
Cash bonds refunded.....	31,323
Cash bonds forfeited.....	2,275
Cash bonds on hand.....	8,192

During the year, the travelling auditor from Ottawa, together with the division inspector, paid a visit to the principal points in this division and instituted a proper system for the accounting of the moneys received and refunded in connection with cash bonds. The system has been carried out and monthly returns are made to my office showing the amount of money held at each port or agency in the division.

DETENTION BUILDING

There is pressing need for the erection of a new detention building at North Portal and the removal of the present building to the depot at Coutts.

PROSECUTIONS AND FINES

There were 133 prosecutions conducted by officers of this division during the year and of this number convictions were secured in every case; 93 paid fines totaling \$3,370, and the remaining 40 were not in a position to pay a fine and were sent to jail in lieu of same. This is a very large increase over last year, when the figures were 65 and 8 the year before.

A large number of these prosecutions took place during the summer, particularly during the month of August, when large numbers of I.W.W's. and other undesirables were being driven out of cities and towns in the United States, and were attempting to enter Canada by beating their way on freight trains and other means of surreptitious entry. With the co-operation of Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrols, many of them were discovered and brought to our inspectors for examination with the result that this action on our part was circulated throughout the I.W.W. and radical press of the United States, thereby having a deterrent effect on the movement.

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC

This class of traffic is still on the increase and in the summer months necessitates our inspectors being on duty long hours, particularly on Sundays and holidays. While there has been a decrease in the total number of non-immigrants inspected this year as compared with last year, owing to the falling-off generally in railroad travelling, the following ports on main highways show an increase in the number of non-immigrants:—

	1921-22	1920-21	
Kingsgate	14,931	8,674	Main roads to Banff and mountain resorts.
Twin Lakes.. . . .	3,404	1,262	Between Duluth and
Pigeon River.. . . .	15,284	7,849	Port Arthur and Fort William.
			New "Sunshine" highway.
Crystal City	1,979	758	Alternate route to "Jefferson" highway.
Gretna.. . . .	13,979	6,399	
Marienthal	5,562	2,480	New highway to Regina and Saskatchewan points.

INVESTIGATIONS AND BOARD OF INQUIRY

There continues to be a very marked increase in this branch of the work. During the year, the following investigations and boards have been conducted:—

	Boards	Investigations
In Winnipeg	190	780
By investigating officers from Winnipeg	240	430
" " Calgary	267	490
" " Edmonton	25	295
Fort Frances	5	110
Fort William	2	86
Port Arthur	9	56
Division inspector	41	39
	779	2,286
Figures for 1920-21	312	1,835
Increase.. .. .	467	451

The above figures do not include the numbers of boards of inquiry at border ports on persons seeking to enter or land, but are cases where entry has already been gained and the question of remaining in Canada is up for decision.

DEPORTATIONS

The number of deportations effected through this office was 584, compared with 221 last year and 125 the year before. This is an indication of the increased amount of work that has been necessary in the investigations and deportation branch of this division. The nationalities of the persons deported were as follows:—

British	1
United States	1,000
Italian	1
French	1
Chinese	1
Dutch	1
German	2
Serbian	1
Ruthenian	1
Norwegian	1
Swiss	1
Polish	1
Swedish	1
Belgian	1
Austrian	1
Danish	1
Japanese	1
Portuguese	2
Luxembourg.. .. .	5
	584

IMMIGRATION HALLS

The following is a list of the Immigration Halls in the Western Division, together with the number of immigrants who obtained accommodation therein from the year:—

xAthabasca, Alta.	41
Edmonton, Alta.	1,131
Emerson, Man.	43
xEdson, Alta.	21
Grande Prairie, Alta.	82
Grouard, Alta.	86
North Battleford, Sask.	184
North Portal, Sask.	95
Peace River, Alta.	137
xPrince Albert, Sask.	83
Spirit River Station, Alta.	167
Winnipeg, Man.	2,750
	4,823

x Closed from Nov. 15th, 1921, to March 15, 1922.

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GRAIN WAREHOUSE, WINNIPEG

The following is a list of exhibits prepared in the grain warehouse and forwarded to our agencies in the British Isles and United States during the year:—

- 33,661 samples made from the following grains and grasses, namely: wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, timothy, alfalfa, brome grass, blue joint, red top, clover, vetches, pea vine, millet, canary grass, sweet clover, hemp, sunflowers and corn.
- 2,675 feet of oat and flax rope.
- 97 large and half sheaves.
- 213 cases were made and used in forwarding above to our agents, or direct to fairs in the United States.
- 93 boxes containing threshed grain of various kinds.
- 257 crates containing vegetables.
- 184 school boxes containing grain-in-straw, grasses and samples of threshed grain, also literature descriptive of Western Canada. These were forwarded to schools in the United States upon request.

Considerable care must be exercised in the collection of the various grains, grasses and vegetables for these exhibits and in the packing of the different samples for shipment. Suggestions and criticisms have been invited from Canadian Government agents in the United States and others interested in this work with a view to continued improvement. It is gratifying to be able to state that the reports I have received express only satisfaction with the exhibits prepared.

I also wish to state that the United States press was unstinted in its praise of the exhibits which we prepared and sent to the large United States fairs, particularly those of Tampa, Florida, and Chicago, Illinois. This, of course, is a very good medium of advertising the resources and products of Western Canada.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT FROM IMMIGRANTS

A large number of applications from immigrants are received at this office, especially from the new arrivals who are met at the trains by our officers. All such applicants, under the existing regulations, are turned over to the Employment Service of Canada, and all possible assistance and co-operation given by us in securing work for them.

WINNIPEG OFFICE

As a result of the increased amount of investigations, deportations and other work generally, there has been a corresponding increase in the amount of correspondence during the year; 39,957 letters were received as against 34,374 the previous year, and 35,010 were sent out, as compared with 30,635 the previous year.

BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

British immigrant children have been inspected and reported on from time to time as requests have been received in this connection.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PACIFIC DIVISION, A. L. JOLLIFFE

During the twelve months under review, there has been a decrease in the total number of persons entering Canada at ports of entry in the Pacific Division, both of the immigrant and non-immigrant classes as compared with the previous fiscal year. The decrease in the number of immigrants admitted is the result of a strict enforcement of the regulations which includes the Order in Council prohibiting the landing of immigrants of the skilled and unskilled labour classes. The policy followed was found to be necessary owing to the industrial and labour conditions which have existed.

Throughout the year numerous industries in the district were generally employing smaller numbers of men than usual, no doubt as a result of the very general economic conditions. During the winter months, particularly, a large number of persons were without employment, and there is no doubt but what the restrictive regulations prevented the situation from becoming worse.

Transpacific travel has been lighter than during the previous year, and the same statement applies to the entry of non-immigrants from the United States.

The total number of immigrants landed was 4,700, as compared with 7,168 for the previous year.

STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS, REJECTIONS, ETC., AT OCEAN PORTS.

Port	Immigrants		Non-immigrants Admitted	Ships Crews Examined	No. of ad- ministrative fines applied
	Admitted	Rejected			
Vancouver...	1,448	143	12,093	533	4
Victoria.....	1,020	110	775	331	4

The number of vessels arriving at and departing from Pacific Coast ports is steadily increasing. During the year the crews of 1,687 vessels were inspected by officers of the department. The adoption of the crew manifests now in use has resulted in a more efficient inspection and a greater control over seamen arriving at our ports.

At the twenty-eight border ports in this division, during the year, admissions and rejections were as follows:—

Immigrants admitted	2,232
Immigrants rejected	1,141
Non-immigrants admitted	489,608

On August 22, 1921, the port of Rossland, B.C., was closed. On that date, the Great Northern Railway Company discontinued passenger train service from Northport, Washington, U.S., thus permitting the closing of the Canadian port of entry. The highway traffic to Rossland is now inspected at Paterson, B.C.

PATROL WORK

As the result of reports being received that aliens in considerable numbers were entering Canada surreptitiously in the district west of Huntingdon, officers were assigned to patrol work along the border on several occasions, resulting in a number of arrests being made followed by prosecutions. The steps taken effectually stopped this traffic.

PROSECUTIONS

Informations were laid and prosecutions conducted in twenty-three cases for deliberate violation of the Immigration Act, convictions being secured in each instance. The various sections under which the charges were laid are given below:—

Section 33, subsection 7—Entry by stealth	16
Section 33, subsection 10—Entered as non-immigrants and remained..	2
Section 42, subsection 4—Entered after rejection	4
Section 7b, Chinese Immigration Act—Illegally in Canada	1
Total	23

All persons prosecuted were finally deported.

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During the year 651 Boards of Inquiry were held in this district as follows:—

Vancouver	342
Victoria	125
Places other than ports of entry	184
Total	651

Of the above, 168 boards were held in the cases of aliens in jails, penitentiaries, mental hospitals, etc.; 279 on passengers applying for admission; 204 in arrest cases. Deportations were effected of 217 persons in the first and last-mentioned classes.

STATEMENT OF ARREST CASES

Disposition	Entered to stay in Canada	Entered as non- immigrant and remained	Undesirable under Sec. 40 of Act	Entered after Rejection
Arrested and deported	61	36	54	13
Arrested and admitted	11	12	4	
Waiting deportation..	1	3	4	
Waiting deportation on appeal		2	3	
Totals	73	53	65	13

INVESTIGATIONS

The work coming under this classification is increasing each year. At places outside of ports of entry 211 investigations of various kinds were made, and 184 cases heard by special investigating officers. These include the inspection of British immigrant children, investigation of persons recently entering Canada and in difficulties through unemployment or other causes, investigation of settlement arrangements covering persons applying for admission, etc.

Particular attention has been paid to the cases of aliens convicted under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Over 200 Orientals convicted under this Act were examined, and deportation effected in seven cases; the others were found to have acquired domicile.

Investigating officers pay regular visits to jails, penitentiaries, mental hospitals, sanatoria, and other public institutions. All persons other than Canadian citizens and those having Canadian domicile are examined and their cases investigated with a view to effecting deportation where such action is advisable.

DETENTIONS AT OCEAN PORTS

The number of persons detained in immigration buildings for investigation, examination, etc., has decreased somewhat during the past year, as shown in the following statement:—

	1920-21	1921-22
Number detained at Vancouver	15,191	12,864
Number detained at Victoria	3,832	4,074
Number of meals supplied at Vancouver	116,081	120,835
Number of meals supplied at Victoria	14,079	24,878

HABEAS CORPUS

Twenty-eight applications were made for Writs of Habeas Corpus of which three were applied for at Victoria and twenty-five at Vancouver. Writs were refused in eleven cases, granted in five, withdrawn in two, and on March 31, ten cases were still pending before the courts. Of these applications twenty-seven were on behalf of

persons of Chinese origin, and one to secure the release of an East Indian. In view of the granting of writs in five cases, the department decided to appeal in one instance, namely the case of Wong Shee, and the same was argued before the British Columbia Court of Appeals in January. Up to March 31, no decision has been handed down. The ten cases pending will no doubt be decided on the completion of this test case.

All of the applications with two exceptions were for the purpose of obtaining a landing for aliens over the decisions of Boards of Inquiry which had found the applicants to be prohibited immigrants. The two exceptions were applications for writs against decisions under the Chinese Act and were test cases, landings being secured in each case. The Act has since been amended to meet the situation which arose at the time.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

There has been a decrease in the number of Chinese immigrants admitted to Canada during the year ended March 31, as will appear from the statement given below:—

	1920-21	1921-22
Admitted on payment of tax at Vancouver	650	1,030
Admitted on payment of tax at Victoria	205	429
Admitted exempt at Vancouver	1,255	171
Admitted exempt at Victoria.. .. .	296	115
Exempt applications rejected at Vancouver.. .. .	103	234
Exempt applications rejected at Victoria.. .. .	13	101
Exempt cases admitted on appeal at Vancouver	2	6
Exempt cases admitted on appeal at Victoria	—	1
Paid tax after exempt rejection at Vancouver	82	65
Paid tax after exempt rejection at Victoria	5	30
Persons deported after rejection at Vancouver	41	132
Persons deported after rejection at Victoria	11	95
Persons admitted under bond to other countries.. .. .	6,897	4,747
Persons admitted on writs of Habeas Corpus	—	3
C.I.9 Registrations at Vancouver.. .. .	4,166	3,884
C.I.9 Registrations at Victoria	2,576	3,546
Bonds forfeited	\$9,000	\$4,500

The applications for exempt admission totalled 620, and 54 per cent of these were refused, investigation disclosing the fact that applicants were not entitled to the status claimed. This is the highest percentage of rejections recorded. In a number of these cases deportation was effected.

Repeated attempts were made to bring Chinese labourers to Canada in contravention of the labour exclusion order referred to previously in this report by intending immigrants claiming to be the minor sons of merchants.

The last amendment to the Chinese Immigration Act has effectually stopped the admission of labourers under the status of merchants carrying certificates of identity. An effort was made to secure the entry of forty-two labourers under the guise of clerks and book-keepers shortly after the illegal use of certificates was controlled, but deportation was effected in each case, since which no attempt has been made to bring such persons to Canada in large numbers.

EQUIPMENT AND BUILDINGS

On several occasions during the year, our detention buildings at Vancouver and Victoria were overcrowded, and a further increase in the business at these ports will necessitate additional accommodation.

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REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE WOMEN'S DIVISION,
MISS M. V. BURNHAM

A most satisfactory year has been completed by the Women's Division, particularly in view of the fact that this is the first year in which there has been a permanent staff of women officers. The aim of the Women's Division is to improve methods in connection with the immigration of women. Having an accurate knowledge of conditions throughout Canada, this division hopes to secure better selection of women immigrants in Great Britain, more efficient assistance in travelling, and better settlement arrangements in Canada.

WOMEN OFFICERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA

In Great Britain there are three principal women officers, stationed at London, Liverpool and Glasgow. There is also an assistant at London. These officers interview prospective women immigrants, listen with patience to their stories, give them advice and sympathy, and in many cases make decisions for these women which will affect the course they pursue in the future. The women officers carry on extensive correspondence in connection with various cases in order to obtain testimonials, references and general information regarding applicants. The work in Great Britain is becoming more and more important, and the women officers write with great enthusiasm of the work they are able to accomplish in many cases. All four officers are Canadians and as they have the Canadian point of view their advice to intending settlers is invaluable. In addition to interviewing women at the Canadian Emigration offices, these officers are present at the sailing of all steamships carrying unaccompanied women to Canada in order that they may interview and assist the women as they go on board. Our officers also prepare a list of the names of the unaccompanied women to hand to the steamship conductress, notifying her of any cases requiring special assistance or attention. These lists are carefully checked over by the steamship conductress and verified during the voyage.

When a ship docks in Canada, a principal woman officer of the Department of Immigration is there to meet it. She interviews the steamship conductress, receiving from her the list of names of women and learning of any special cases. The woman officer then assembles the unaccompanied women on the boat, and conducts them to the examination room. After they have passed through the medical and civil inspection, she again assembles them, gets their luggage checked, sees that they are provided with food for the journey, adjusts any difficulties there may be in connection with tickets, and sees that they are put on the right trains. A Government conductress is then sent out with the train, proceeding as far inland as is considered necessary. It is not possible, of course, to conduct every girl to her destination, but in every case her train connections are looked up for her and usually a wire is sent by the conductress to the Travellers' Aid or some other welfare worker at the point to which the girl is destined. These conducted parties consist of houseworkers coming to seek employment, houseworkers who have already secured employment, and women coming to join relatives or to be married. Women travelling with small children also receive special attention from the conductress.

According to cable advices received here immediately after the sailing of each boat for Canada, 7,242 unaccompanied women came to this country during the fiscal year just ended. Of this number 4,719 came to join relatives or to be married; 2,262 came to assured employment, and 261 came seeking employment in housework. Therefore, approximately 65 per cent of the unaccompanied women coming to Canada during the past year were joining relatives or being married, 31 per cent had assured positions waiting for them, and only 4 per cent were seeking employment in housework. It is felt by many people in Canada that more houseworkers should be coming to this country in view of the great shortage here at present. However, the depart-

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ment is endeavouring to secure the type of girl who will settle here and become a good Canadian, and to discourage the migration of girls who will ultimately become public charges or unsatisfactory citizens. Conditions in the United Kingdom have changed greatly since the war and one hears on every side of the difficulty of securing experienced houseworkers there.

The Government conductresses reported to this office on the following number of special cases assisted by them during the year: 1,947 women, 733 children. In many instances, these reports were forwarded by this division to our offices in Great Britain or to the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, in London, England.

PORT WORK IN CANADA

The principal woman officer at the port in Canada meets all steamships, adjusts transportation and other difficulties of unaccompanied women and confers with the representatives of the various welfare organizations with regard to special cases. This officer is called in on Boards of Inquiry affecting women immigrants, and visits women in medical and civil detentions. The woman officer is also notified when detained persons are released and assists the women with arrangements for their journey. Women detained thus feel that they have a woman to whom they can appeal, and with whom they can discuss their affairs. The fact that several of our women officers have a knowledge of languages other than English has proved a great assistance in the work at the port.

STEAMSHIP CONDUCTRESSES

The steamship companies are co-operating with the Department of Immigration in its policy of assisting unaccompanied women coming to Canada. During the past year, the Canadian Pacific steamships have all carried conductresses. The White Star-Dominion and the Cunard lines have been using chief stewardesses for this work, but we have been notified by both lines that arrangements are already under way to appoint regular conductresses. We wish to emphasize particularly the importance of this work on the steamships for the protection of women and children travelling alone, not only at points of departure and arrival but also during the journey.

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF IMMIGRATION OF WOMEN

The Canadian Council of Immigration of Women consists of representatives of the following national organizations:—

- Young Women's Christian Association of Canada.
- National Council of Women.
- Women's Christian Temperance Union of Canada.
- Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire.
- Canadian Council of Agriculture (Women's Section).
- Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.
- Social Service Council of Canada.
- Great War Veterans' Association of Canada.
- Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
- National Committee on Mental Hygiene.
- Catholic Women's League of Canada.
- Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.
- Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.
- Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England.

There is also on this council one representative appointed by each of the provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island.

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A special meeting of the council was held in April, 1921, and the annual meeting which should have taken place in November of that year was postponed and finally held in March, 1922. At these meetings, reports of the work of the Women's Division and of the hostels were received from the supervisor of the Women's Division. Grants to the various hostels were recommended to the minister, as in previous years. Matters of policy affecting women immigrants were discussed and certain recommendations made to the department. All the organizations represented on the council have assisted the Women's Division in many ways, and have further pledged their support and assistance in our work.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S HOSTELS

In 1919, Canadian Women's Hostels were established and are now operating under the supervision of the Women's Division though managed by local committees, at the following addresses throughout Canada:—

Nova Scotia—163 Young avenue, Halifax; Superintendent, Mrs. Seely.
New Brunswick—35 Union street, St. John; Superintendent, Miss Hoyt.
Québec—31 Drummond street, Montreal; Superintendent, Miss C. Louttit.
Ontario—72 Carlton street, Toronto; Superintendent, Miss S. Anderson.
Manitoba—130 Austin street, Winnipeg; Superintendent, Miss Mulheron.
Saskatchewan—1839 Lorne street, Regina; Superintendent, Mrs. I. Bayne.
Alberta—120 Fourth avenue West, Calgary; Superintendent, Miss G. Markle.
British Columbia—The Y.W.C.A. at 997 Dunsmuir street, Vancouver, serves as a Canadian Women's Hostel.

These hostels all receive grants from the Dominion Government, and, in addition, an allowance to cover twenty-four hours' free accommodation for immigrant women seeking employment in housework. In the western hostels, forty-eight hours is allowed, on account of the lengthy train journey from the port.

The character of work done at each hostel varies according to locality. In Montreal, a large amount of the work consists in providing meals and accommodation for women proceeding to the West. For instance, in one month 449 passed through, while only 19 were registered as staying in Montreal.

In Toronto, the work is slightly different, the hostel there acting as a distributing centre, co-operating with the Government Employment Service in the placing of girls. The records show that a very large number of girls come back to this hostel for their holidays, for meals on their days off, etc. There are probably more overseas girls in Toronto than in any other centre in Canada.

Reports from the Winnipeg, Regina, and Calgary hostels show that excellent work is being done for girls arriving in Canada from overseas, which amply justify any assistance that the Government may give them. Not only houseworkers, but newly arrived settlers are accommodated in the western hostels. This has special reference to the housing of soldier settlers' wives who come into these centres to take short lecture courses.

FOLLOW-UP WORK

Follow-up work among women immigrants is done in three ways:—

- (1) Through the Chaplains at the port, to whom special cases are referred upon arrival.
- (2) Through the hostels, in co-operation with the churches and local welfare organizations.
- (3) Through the woman investigation officer of the Department of Immigration, headquarters at Ottawa, in connection with houseworkers.

Extensive records of follow-up work are kept by the Women's Division. The hostels send in a monthly statement, giving the list of newly-arrived immigrant girls cared

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for during that time. Notes of changed addresses and information on special cases are also forwarded by the superintendents of the hostels.

Some valuable follow-up work is being done through the welfare organizations in the various cities, who report direct to this office numerous cases coming under their care.

The Women's Division automatically receives the names of houseworkers who have not come in touch with the hostels, on account of having secured definite situations before coming to Canada. In all such cases, follow-up letters are sent out to the employers. During the last seven months of this year, over 700 of these letters have been written, and the replies indicate that a large majority of this number are still in housework and giving satisfaction. Of this number forty-one have married. Only twenty-one replies stated that the girls were not giving satisfaction. The following are samples of replies which have been received:—

"Miss P.....was successful within two weeks of her coming to Canada to secure a position as cook-housemaid to Mr. and Mrs. C..... where she has settled down, feeling quite happy and comfortable, and has the satisfaction of knowing her work is appreciated. As Mr. and Mrs. C..... intend leaving this month to reside in the States, it will be necessary for my step-sister to be on the lookout for another position, which she should have no difficulty in getting. Thanking you for your kindly enquiries."

"Re your letter inquiring for Miss E..... I am pleased to say she has adapted herself splendidly to the Canadian life and is leaving me next week to get married to a friend whom she met whilst doing duties in hospital overseas and is going to reside in B....., Manitoba. Thanking you,"

Arrangements are now being made with the Department of Health to supply them with the names of women coming out for the express purpose of being married, in order that that department may send them helpful literature. We have found that a great many women coming to be married are going to outlying districts, where they will not be able to get in touch with local organizations, or even churches, and it was felt that this arrangement with the Department of Health would be of great assistance to many of our new settlers.

PROVINCIAL ACTIVITIES AND ADVANCED PASSAGES

Ontario and Saskatchewan are the only two provinces that are at present advancing fares to houseworkers coming from Great Britain. Saskatchewan is unique in being the only province that has a woman officer in Great Britain for the sole purpose of selecting suitable houseworkers for that province. One-half of her salary is paid by the Provincial Government and one-half by the Dominion Government. A most satisfactory type of girl is coming to Saskatchewan, and during the present year 178 houseworkers have been brought out under the assisted passage scheme. These Saskatchewan parties are all conducted by a Government conductress from the port of landing in Canada to Regina.

SOCIETY FOR THE OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN

The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women (which is the women's branch of the Oversea Settlement Committee in Great Britain) is in very close touch with the Women's Division of the Department of Immigration on all matters of policy concerning women settlers. The Women's Division makes investigations of settlement arrangements for women coming out under the auspices of the S.O.S.B.W. for the following purposes:—

- (a) To be married.
- (b) To assured employment.
- (c) Seeking employment.

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These investigations alone entail a great deal of correspondence.

It is customary for the S.O.S.B.W. to send out their women in large parties, on an average of one a month during the summer season. Previous to sailing, excellent lists of information regarding these parties are supplied to the women officers of this department in Great Britain and Canada, and the S.O.S.B.W. also sends a special conductress for the ocean voyage. These parties are conducted on trains in Canada by Government conductresses, and are accommodated at the Canadian Women's Hostels. Reports on many cases are forwarded to the general secretary of the society in England, after the girls have been a short time in Canada.

The S.O.S.B.W. sends a large number of girls out on assisted passages. If for any reason they fail to make repayments, we undertake to investigate their financial circumstances, which is an assistance to the S.O.S.B.W. in collecting these outstanding debts. These investigations are necessary, not only in the case of houseworkers, but also for settlers. Sometimes through illness or misfortune girls find it impossible to meet their obligations. In such cases, the report of a reliable officer makes it possible for the S.O.S.B.W. to adjust matters.

RED CROSS NURSERIES

In co-operation with the Department of Immigration, the Canadian Red Cross Society has undertaken a very important work at the ocean ports of Quebec, St. John, and Halifax. Nurseries have been established at each of these ports, with one nurse overseeing the work of all three. After tired mothers and children have passed through inspection, they find waiting for them a large, airy rest-room with rows of small white cots. Sympathetic nurses are in attendance, and with them the mothers leave their children, while they go off to attend to tickets, luggage, etc. Free milk and biscuits are given to the children, and literature which will be of assistance to the mothers is distributed. The nurses keep a sharp lookout for women and children who they consider might require medical assistance later. In many cases, the mothers tell the nurses all their troubles. Quietly the nurse makes a note of such a case, later forwarding the information to the Red Cross headquarters in Toronto. From there, a notification is sent to the nurse of the district into which the settler is going, and a few days after the arrival of the family, the mother receives a call from a representative of the Red Cross, and is given advice about looking after her small flock. Thus the welfare of mothers and children arriving in Canada is looked after from the very beginning.

The nurseries are always open and British and foreign families are urged to make use of them. All who have passed through appreciate this work, as the nursery is found to be a haven of rest at a busy port.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.
G. BOGUE SMART

The immigration of juveniles from the British Isles is an ascertained and indisputable success in respect to the quality of the boys and girls who have been sent to Canada. One has only to review the progress of the movement during the past twenty or thirty years to conclude, if unprejudiced, that as a purely voluntary and philanthropic effort on behalf of orphaned and needy children it possesses all the essential elements of a great national and economic enterprise, the value and importance of which can hardly be questioned.

As the activities of this branch of immigration during the year ending the 31st March, now under review, are somewhat similar to those of the preceding years, the lines of former annual reports may necessarily follow certain beaten tracks.

The direct object of this work is to give the children a start on farms and interest them in agriculture, and thus supply the farmers of Canada with the help they so urgently need. The boys are to be found almost exclusively on the land but the girls are located in both town and country.

Before coming to Canada the children receive a preliminary training and education. Many of the older boys are taught lighter branches of farm work, and the girls are instructed in domestic pursuits.

The emigration of children from Great Britain to Canada is promoted by a number of highly accredited British organizations, all of which have at very considerable financial outlay, established well equipped Receiving and Distributing Homes for the children in Canada. These institutions are located in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, and maintain control over the children as legal guardians until they have reached an age of full responsibility.

The interests of the public are further guarded by an effective and recurrent Government inspection of each boy and girl until it reaches its 19th year, a portion of the cost of which inspection is borne by the British Government under arrangement to that end.

These junior immigrants receive their pre-emigration training in two classes of homes and schools—those under State and private control respectively. No distinction is made between any of the children when they come to Canada—both being on equal footing and the same treatment is accorded to all.

The reports of the department for the past year, with remarkably few exceptions, show that these children are treated very kindly. In the majority of instances, employers treat them with quasi parental solicitude and in this regard their friends in the Homeland need have no apprehension as to their care.

The duties incident to my office, therefore require a close study of child life and labour from its many aspects, particularly in relation to (1) physical, mental and moral qualities and personal characteristics, (2) habitual conduct during apprenticeship, and (3) capabilities.

The reports for the past year show the result of careful selection with a view to the suitability of these young people for Canadian citizenship. In general intelligence and alertness, less than 5 per cent were below the average, and apart from these exceptions they compared favourably with other children.

The great majority of these new arrivals settle down in their new homes with commendable adaptation, free from personal care, and soon become familiar with their new life and occupation and show much personal interest in their surroundings. This is evident as they speak of “our crops,” “our horses,” “our cattle,” and the chance “our colt” has of winning a prize at the agricultural show, etc.

On March 31, 1922, 2,133 boys and 992 girls were under departmental supervision and their distribution by provinces is shown by the following table:—

Province	Boys	Girls	Totals
Quebec..	287	100	387
New Brunswick....	91	22	113
Nova Scotia	46	41	87
Prince Edward Island		2	2
Saskatchewan..	13	13	26
Alberta	20	13	33
Manitoba.	28	13	41
British Columbia.	15	13	28
Ontario.....	1,633	775	2,408
Totals.....	2,133	992	3,125

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During the past fiscal year, 1,961 children from British training homes and schools were individually inspected and reported upon by officers of the department. This number included 1,361 boys and 600 girls respectively, of ages varying from 3 to 18 years.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION

Homes and situations—	
In very good foster homes and situations	1,934
In good foster homes and situations	25
In unsatisfactory homes and situations	2
State of children's health—	
Enjoying good health	1,880
Enjoying fairly good health	79
Unsatisfactory	2
General progress at home and at school—	
Making good progress	1,784
Fairly good progress	168
Unsatisfactory progress	9
Character and behaviour—	
Very good	1,780
Good or fairly good	176
Unsatisfactory	5
Children under school age	627
Wage earning	1,234
Adopted	26
Engaged in other occupation than farm work	21
Apprenticed to a trade and self supporting	3
Restored to and residing with their parents	17
Returned to England	20
Total annual wage paid to above children (boys and girls)	\$123,840
Removed to the United States	8
Serving a term in gaol	1
Boys and girls (18 years or over) whose inspections were completed and who are managing their own affairs	167
Homes and situations—	
Very good	166
Fairly good	1
Unsatisfactory	
State of health—	
Enjoying good health	162
Fairly good health	4
Unsatisfactory health	1
General progress—	
Making very good progress	160
Making fairly good progress	7
Making unsatisfactory progress	-
Character and behaviour—	
Very good	158
Fairly good	8
Unsatisfactory	1
Total annual wage of above boys and girls	\$26,904
Total number of visits made during the year including recurrent visits considered advisable in children's interest	2,242

In the foregoing are included: A boy farming on shares with the owner of a farm, several boys attending agricultural and other colleges, and a number studying for the ministry and under training for missionary work.

The children are not only considerately treated, but all of them become members of the families to which they are sent and participate in the comforts and pleasures of the family circle. This is indicative of the pleasant relationship existing between the children and those with whom they are living.

A farmer in Western Canada wrote in 1914: "Willie is a real good lad. He has done so well that I have sent him to the Provincial Government Agricultural College for the winter and am paying his expenses." Four years later the gentleman wrote: "Willie now owns quite a number of mares. I look upon him as a son." Christmas, 1921, he writes again: "Willie is married and is manager of a large farm in British Columbia. There never was a better adopted boy and I think of him as a son."

The following refers to a girl who came to Canada in 1914 at the age of 9 years:—

Ethel has resided at S. ever since she came to Canada and has given excellent satisfaction. "If she chooses to leave my home," her mistress stated, "she will go from it with a good recommendation. She would find no difficulty in finding employment where she is known. She is devoted to her Sunday school and has a diploma for regular attendance. Her needlework does her credit—a bright, neat, good-tempered girl."

Another interesting report from our lady inspector is that in regard to R. G., age 16, a Sheffield girl:—

"I met Rose before reaching her home and at once made her acquaintance. We took a walk together and chatted as we went. In manner she is composed and self sufficient. Her outlook upon things generally is broader than is usual in a child of her age. Her natural ability ought to bring her success."

Extract from Toronto *Globe* regarding this girl:—

"Baby Rescued but Home Goes

"Doctor's House Burned

"Hamilton, March 1.—The residence of Dr. H. was destroyed by fire this afternoon with a loss of about \$20,000. Dr. H. was down in the city at the time, and his wife was ill in bed and their child was in the cradle. When the fire was discovered, Mrs. H. used a patent extinguisher, and did not give up the unequal fight until she was rather badly burned.

"Miss G., a girl of 16 years of age, who was at dinner when the fire was discovered, battled her way through smoke and fire, and rescued the baby, carrying it out in its cradle. The cradle was the only piece of furniture saved."

Walter C., age 15, came to Canada at the age of 8 years.

"For the past seven years, Walter has been the only child in this home. Having lived in a good atmosphere, he has formed no bad habits. To the great satisfaction of his guardian he is this year showing a decided liking for school. He is more than an average boy, he is extra good."

William D., age 13, came to Canada in 1912. His employer writes:—

"Canada seems entirely sufficient for his happiness. He is so occupied with the present he almost never speaks of the life he has left behind him. He has every promise of being very adaptable in disposition. He is our sixth (old country) boy, and if he takes care he is going to be the luckiest of them all. I like his face. It is intended that he shall have more time at school than is compulsory by law."

It has been correctly stated that all over the country these boys are to be seen growing up and developing into useful, prosperous farmers and God-fearing members of society. Many are surprised at their success. "I can't seem to believe it; I hadn't a penny or the hope of it when I went to the training home in England seven years ago," remarked a boy.

The position of those managing their own affairs is in itself sufficient evidence of the national and economic value of the juvenile immigration movement. Scores of these young fellows by their industry have become prominent farmers and are now themselves the employers of lads who came to Canada from the same training schools as they did; others are still working as farm hands, and are saving their earnings in order to acquire farms of their own.

The following are a few illustrations which might very properly be mentioned:—

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A. R. is making final payment on his farm, which will leave it unencumbered by mortgage. His operations for the year netted him \$2,600. He has added to his possessions a motor-car costing \$1,000.

F. C. has been able to purchase the farm he has rented for several years.

M. M. has married and is to move on to a good farm in the spring.

A. W., recently married, is established on the farm of his late employer.

It would not be unreasonable to suppose that there are some who, after serving their apprenticeship on a farm, feel that they are not adapted for agricultural occupations and endeavour to follow work more congenial, as for instance:—

R. J. is a railroad locomotive inspector, and W. H. is manager of an express company at an important station.

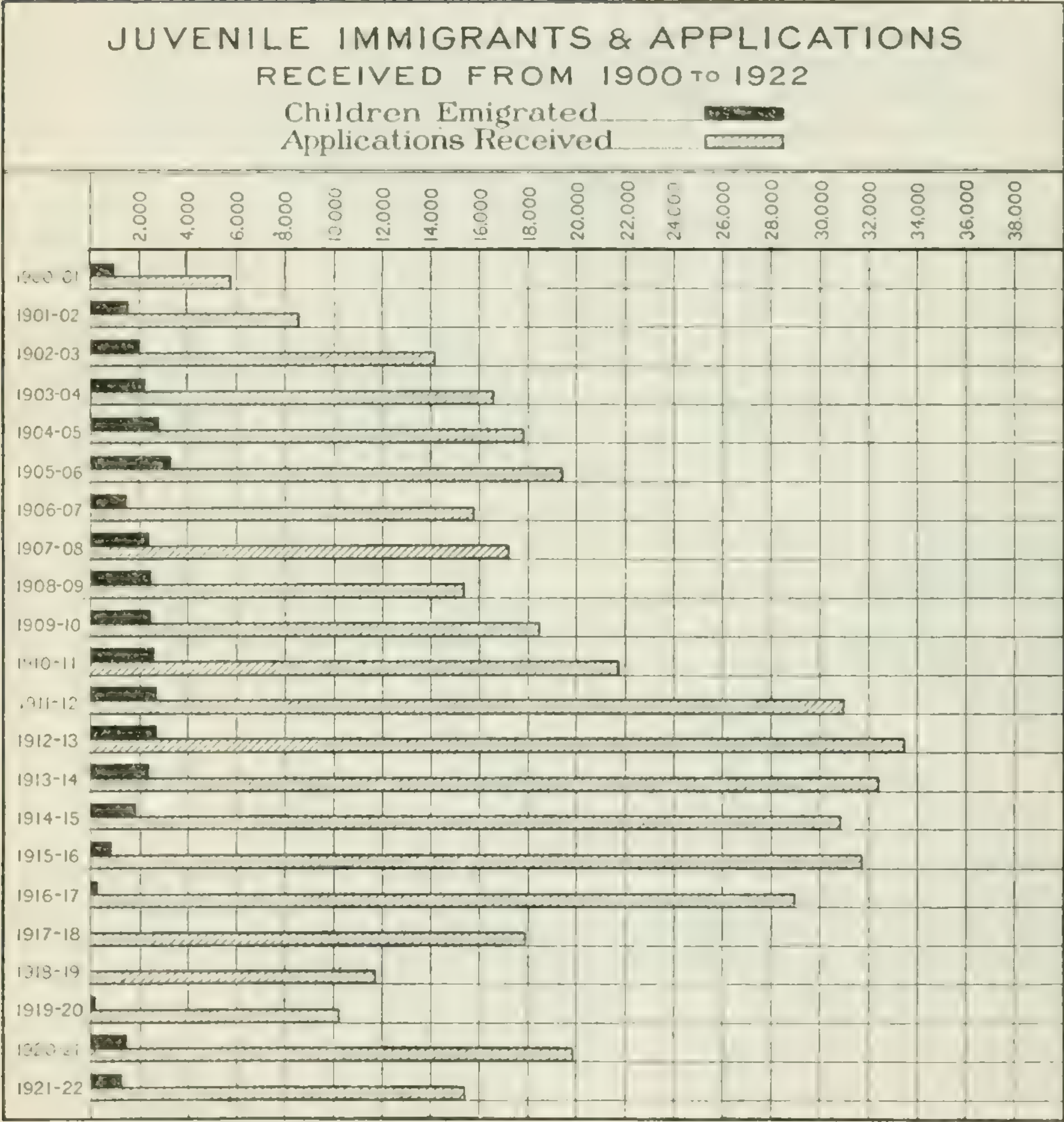
In nearly every college and university in Canada, some of these erstwhile immigrants are studying to fit themselves for teaching, and have become quite prominent in their profession, and held responsible positions in educational affairs. One has become the principal of a college, and another a public school inspector.

The following table sets forth the number of juveniles brought to and settled in Canada by various organizations during the past fiscal year, and the number of applications received by these agencies for boys and girls within the same period:—

Organizations	Total Number of Children brought to Canada during 1921-22			Applications received for children during 1921-22		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dr. Barnardo	241	132	374	4,011	6,612	10,623
Macpherson-Birt.....	89	31	120	595	450	1,045
Catholic Emigration Association.....	19	29	225	600	1,125	1,725
National Children's Home and Orphanage.....	56	3	59	464		464
Fegan	51		51	450		450
Quarrier	4	5	48	202	184	386
Church of England Society.....	26		26			
Salvation Army	122	128	250	173	183	356
Middlemore	39	16	55			282
O.S.B.W.						
"The Coombe," Hespeler, Ontario. (A. C. Pullam).				40		40

*Not reported.

About 75 per cent of the children were boys and 25 per cent were girls, of ages varying from 20 months to 18 years. The demand for both boys and girls is always far beyond the supply, and the ability of those promoting the movement to extend their operations to more adequately meet the unabated demands for this class of farm and domestic help.



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Every year for practically fifty-four years organized parties of boys and girls have been brought to Canada by philanthropic organizations, some of whom are still carrying on the work. The following is a statistical history of the growth of the movement:—

	Year	Children Immigrated
Miss Macpherson and Mrs. Birt, London and Liverpool (Canadian Headquarters, Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont.).....	1868 to 1921	13,976
Miss Rye and Church of England, Niagara-on-Lake, Ont., and Sherbrooke, Que.....	1868 to 1921	3,766
Mr. (now Sir) J. T. Middlemore, Fairview, Halifax, N.S.....	1873 to 1921	4,915
The National Children's Home and Orphanage (formerly Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson) Hamilton, Ont.....	1874 to 1921	2,761
Mrs. Bilbrough-Wallace (Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont.).....	1878 to 1915	5,529
Cardinal Manning (Ottawa and Montreal).....	1880 to 1888	1,403
Dr. Barnardo, Toronto, Peterborough and Winnipeg, Man.....	1882 to 1922	25,456
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto.....	1884 to 1922	2,798
Mr. Wm. Quarrier, Brockville, Ont.....	1890 to 1922	4,074
The Catholic Emigration Association and amalgamated societies, St. Georges Home, Ottawa.....	1897 to 1922	5,998
The Salvation Army.....	1905 to 1922	820
Minor Agencies.....	1897 to 1922	4,920
Total.....		76,416

RECEIVING AND DISTRIBUTING HOMES

There are thirteen homes for the reception and distribution of the children when they reach Canada. These centres are an absolutely requisite feature of the work, and are regarded as employment bureaux for juvenile farm and domestic help. These headquarters have been established at no inconsiderable cost and their maintenance involves a large annual expenditure.

The superintendents in charge of these institutions have been specially trained for work on behalf of children and their influence on the children has been of great benefit and encouragement to the boys and girls who are now holding positions on their own account in Canada.

The affairs of the children are vested in and controlled by the representatives in Canada of the societies in Great Britain through whose efforts the children are sent out, thus placing them in *loco parentis* to their proteges during their term of supervision or until they attain their nineteenth year. It is to these sources application should be made for the services of the children.

The history, records and progress of the children in Canada are to be found at these headquarters which are under the inspection of the department.

These institutions fulfil the requirements of both the Imperial and Federal Governments whose desire is to safeguard the welfare of the children and to see that they are given a fair start when they settle in our midst.

I believe that in no country in the world is a deeper or more practical interest taken in the education, personal security and social uplifting of children who through no fault of their own have been placed in unfortunate circumstances, both by the voluntary unloosing of the purse strings of her private citizens, and the benevolence of the State, than in Great Britain. I think that it is realized that the care bestowed, and the large expenditure made in this connection, have from an economic point of view alone, been a wise and profitable investment. One need only look through the various avenues of activity to find therein persons of prominence who are indebted in a very large measure to the help bestowed through the channels referred to for their success in life.

To Canadians in their efforts to build up a strong, healthy and industrious nation, the early life and training of these children are subjects of importance, seeing

that so many of these emigrated are destined to share the responsibilities of citizenship in this Dominion. That the people of Canada fully appreciate the importance to this country of securing contingents of well trained boys and girls is made clear by the fact that while thousands have completed their apprenticeship on farms in various parts of Canada, each succeeding year brings a greater demand to fill the vacancies left by those who have gone forth to do for themselves.

Until recent years Canada was the only overseas Dominion to which this branch of immigration to any extent was directed, but since 1918, or the close of the war period, the Australian and New Zealand Commonwealths, recognizing the advantage of such a movement of young people from the motherland have been conducting an active propaganda in the British Isles with a view of diverting a large proportion of this class of emigration to their respective dominions.

Sir John Kirk, of London, England, who recently died at Westcott, Surrey, was known as the friend of poor children. Sir John was secretary of the Shaftesbury Society, an eminent authority on philanthropic and charitable work, and a strong advocate of juvenile immigration to Canada. Many boys, now prosperous Canadian citizens, owe their start in life to his efforts. After visiting this country and studying the conditions here, Sir John wrote:—

“As an advocate of emigration and as one who has seen the benefits arising from the presence of English children in Canada, I endorse what the commission says on the subject. I would urge the necessity of sending the children over to Canada as soon as possible, because the sooner they get into the Canadian atmosphere the better it is for Canada and for them.”

The various organizations have exercised proper care in selecting homes and situations for their children and very few boys or girls, comparatively, have had to be returned to the Receiving Home as unsuitable or unsatisfactory during the year.

As farm apprentices they have long since proved desirable. This is shown by the fact that there are hundreds of farmers in the province of Ontario who for upwards of thirty-five years have been their employers. The result of inspections has established the fact that the young people adapt themselves more easily than other newcomers to their conditions and surroundings, and after a few months' experience, the average boy needs no apology as a general farm hand in comparison with any other boy who has been brought up on a farm. When he finishes his apprenticeship, he is in a position to demand and secure employment at a man's wage.

Frequent inquiries have reached me during the past year in regard to the actual work a farmer expects one of these boys to perform. The following published report from a visitor who had called specially to see the boy in question may be taken as a typical illustration of a lad's daily routine life on a Canadian farm:—

“The evening I called, the farmer and his brother were detained in the harvest field through a breakdown of the self-binder, and the missus appealed to Jack as to who would milk the cows, and how the stock, etc., were to be fed. ‘Well ma'am,’ said Jack, ‘you and I'll do the milking, and I'll have the stock all fed by the time the men get in for supper.’

“I watched their start at milking the cows and followed the proceedings right on. It was amazing to see Jack as soon as the milking was over, using the separator, then away up to the loft to fork enough hay down to feed all the stock and then distribute it round to the different racks ‘just the way the boss does it,’ as he chirped to me.

“Next he hustled round and gave the calves their usual supply of separated milk—then he fed the pigs—‘such young Turks,’ he commented, ‘and so greedy,’ as they nearly bowled the little fellow over when he arrived with their food. Then he bedded down nice clean straw for the horses—and finally

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placed two buckets of water—or rather some prepared drink—ready for the horses when they came in from the harvest-field.

“I congratulated Jack, not only on the businesslike alacrity with which he did ‘the chores’ (somewhat over an hour), but on his thoughtfulness for his master and the horses, in having buckets ready filled when they arrived in the stable. Jack smiled beyond description as he greeted the boss with ‘the chores are all done!’ and the tired worn-out men were much relieved and pleased to hear the welcome news from this little chap, only four months out from England, and who that evening excelled himself beyond all that the men had ever anticipated from the boy.”

The deep interest taken in the welfare of these children by the various organizations and others in the old country has prompted me to include in this report a statement showing in a general way the various services which are rendered by a boy apprentice in Canada, as such a statement will undoubtedly prove of interest.

At the age of 10 to 12 years a boy begins his farm apprenticeship by making himself generally useful to the farmer's wife, doing little odd bits of work, such as carrying water and wood to the house and similar so-called “chores.” He of course attends school during autumn and winter and early spring months. From the age of 12 to 13 his duties and responsibilities naturally increase, as he has now got his bearings and becomes familiar with his surroundings. He has also learned the technical names of farming implements and the daily progress of the farm, and has been “handed over” the work of feeding the calves, night and morning. From the age of 13 to 15 he takes care of the young cattle and pigs, and also cleans the stables, and between the ages of 15 to 17, in addition to the work just mentioned, he does his share of the milking or operating the milking machine, and helps to look after the horses, and has been taught to handle and drive a pair of “quiet working horses.” With these horses he is given his first lesson in ploughing and is assigned a piece of stubble ground to practice on. He does some seeding. He also does his share in the cultivation of the potato and root crop. In harvest he drives the mower and hay-rake—work which usually falls to the lot of a boy. He drives the hay-loader or helps to build the loads of hay and operates the hay-fork, shocks grain and stores sheaves in the mow. In the late autumn he is picking and packing apples, harvesting and loading potatoes, turnips and other field root crops and helps with the fall ploughing when possible. From his seventeenth to twentieth year he should be found to be doing practically a man's work. If he is an ambitious boy, he should save during the years of his apprenticeship sufficient to enable him to take a short course at a dairy school or agricultural college during the winter months, as many old country boys have actually done with great credit to themselves.

The expense of outfitting and equipping the children and the rates now charged for their transportation are practically 50 per cent higher than in previous years. The organizations being purely philanthropical and dependent upon the generosity of the public, have been obliged to reduce the number of their parties to a very considerable extent. Besides this the financial strain in Great Britain has considerably limited the support which in former years was relied upon. Many erstwhile juvenile immigrants, who have become prosperous Canadians, recognizing the condition of affairs at home, have shown a desire to stand by those who have helped them when they were needy and unbefriended children in their motherland and have been generously contributing toward the cost of emigrating other boys to this country, and in this connection it might be mentioned: On 1st January, Mr. J. W. C. Fegan received the following cablegram from Toronto:—

“Your sons across the sea send forty-six hundred and fifty dollars as an expression of love and gratitude.”

